PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 8 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1923. — TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
JAVA MURU	J. Kojima	4606	1 Jan.	17 Jan.
BURMA MARU	A. Kobayashi	4585	11 Jan.	27 Jan.
ANDES MARU	K. Takahashi	7772	17 Jan.	2 Feb.
HIMALAYA M.	G. Matsuki	5229	27 Jan.	12 Feb.
LUZON MARU	S. Kametaka	3980	3 Feb.	19 Feb.

For Particulars Apply To
T OHARA, MANAGER.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND,)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons
1923		
13th January —	KASHGAR*	8,840
20th ,, —	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, —	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd February —	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, —	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, —	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,, —	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March —	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,, —	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,, —	CHINA	7,952
24th ,, —	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,, —	MANTUA	10,902
7th April —	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, —	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, —	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,, —	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May —	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,, —	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, —	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,, —	CHINA	7,952

* Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
19th January —	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February —	GAMARIA *	5,255
16th ,, —	MASULA*	7,261
7th March —	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th ,, —	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, —	MATIANA	8,900
13th April —	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, —	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May —	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,, —	MERKARA	8,285

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923			
12th Jan.	—	MOREA	—
22nd ,,	—	SICILIA	—
9th Feb.	—	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
24th ,,	—	SOUDAN.	
9th Mar.	—	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Karmala.
28th ,,	—	SICILIA	
6th April	—	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza.
28th ,,	—	SOUDAN	—
31st May	—	SICILIA	—

P. AND O BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February —	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March —	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April —	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dates about	Steamers	Destination.
1923		
10th January ..	TAROBA ..	East & S. Africa. 3. 30 P. M.
11th ,, —	BANDRA ..	Busra via Karachi Coasting
12th ,, —	VASNA	Busra viaKarachi.
15th ,, —	LINGA —	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNIN MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Nagato Maru..	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	10 Jan.
Fukuoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	2 Jan.	13 Jan.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takechi	5374	7 Jan.	17 Jan.
Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama	4882	8 Jan.	15 Jan.
KamakuraMaru	J. Ishiwara	8899	13 Jan.	27 Jan.
Muroran Maru.	T. Horiuchi	5354	20 Jan.	2 Feb.
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6022	27 Jan.	8 Feb.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4361. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	20th January 1923.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang	
Bandeong	Pekalongan	
Cheribon	Problinggo	
Gorantolo	Semarang	
Macassar	Soerabaia	
Medan	Tjilatjap	
Menado	Weltevreden	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Golman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
314, Hornby Road (J. N. Petit Institute Building).
Post Box No. 876.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. de GRAAN,
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. H. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

BRANCHES.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, ETC.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve funds	F42,105,211	£3,508,767

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Medan	Sole
Banddoeng	Penang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djecja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.

A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies

SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD. LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronise "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
303, Hornby Road (Top Floor) Bombay.
JIVANLAL G. PATEL,
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Richey Road,
No. 6137, Ahmedabad.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP ,, ...	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS ,, ...	,, 1,57,15,430

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager: Sumner Ballard.

AGENCIES.

INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld., Martin & Co. Ld., Birla Bros. Ld.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N.R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc,—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ld.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ld., R. D. Tata & Co. Ld.,

CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ld. M.A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ld.
PT. SWEETENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy, Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java., Ld.,
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.,

FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.

SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pourule Commerce & Industrie.

CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.,
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.

MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.

ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.

UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany,)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market:

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions, consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gunpowder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advrtisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

PHOTOGRAPHIC Assistants required at once for Finishing, Retouching, Printing and Enlarging. Salary Rs. 100 to really competent hands. Apply REMBRANDT STUDIOS, opposite Cox's, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R6035

WANTED.—Qualified experienced LADY SUPERINTENDENT for Girls Middle School. Apply with testimonials stating terms. Dewan, Wadhwan City.
A 15362

WANTED—An ORPHAN GIRL or a WOMAN without incumbrances every thing found and any cast native Christian preferred. Apply LADY WADYA. No. 37, New Marine Lines.
A R6057

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a Commercial firm, an experienced CLEARING AND FORWARDING CLERK. Salary Rs. 75—100 according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8910, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6045

A CONTRACTOR required for making and burning bdicks at the Titwalla Brick Field, Kilns and coal dust are ready. Particulars can be obtained personally from P. V. JOGLEKAR, Agent Tata Construction Co. Ltd., Delisle Road, Drainage Works, opposite Curry Road Ry. Station
A R6026

WANTED—Smart Graduates or Under-Graduates strong in English with good canvassing capacity for work in Bombay and mofussil. Apply with testimonials and references, stating qualifications, present occupation and terms to Box No. 8909, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6041

WANTED AT ONCE—qualified ASSISTANT ENGINEER, Supervisor and Overseer for large Civil works in the Kolaba District. Experience of Railway and Building work essential. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 8900, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6015

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENERGETIC YOUTH open for immediate ENGAGEMENT for full or part time as Stenotypist. Accountant, Clerk, Typist, Moderate remuneration. Apply Box No. 8916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
B R6057

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET at Hughes Road, modern Flats and Shops. For further particulars please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C. C.15331.

RENTED two large stone built GODOWNS at Chinch Bunder Road. Apply to HARDAYAL NAVATIA 322, Kalbadevi Road.
C R5939

TO LET—Airy and well-ventilated, large and small offices on the 3rd and 4th floor of Ismail Buildings, situated at the corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street, Fort. For rent and other particulars inquire of Mr. P. S. SHAH at Ismail Buildings, between 1 and 4 p.m. (S. T.), on office days. The offices open for inspection the whole day.
C R6040

TO BE LET.—In Parts of Whole. Very spacious and well situated puccabuilt fire proof premises at the Vellard, Bombay next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms, Garage, large Godowns Workshops, Factory or Stores. Area 40800 sq. feet, with or without adjacent land. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Limited, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C15245

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—A fine FIRE PROOF BUILDING with a ground floor area of about 15,000 sq. feet admitting Northern light. It is eminently suitable for an extensive Motor or Engineering Workshop or for some other Industrial purposes, as an extensive Warehouse for heavy Machinery; etc. A very rare opportunity to secure such a spacious Building in the heart of the town at Girgaum. Apply Box No. 8876, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
C R5946

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—MOTOR CARS of best English, French and American makes, such as Sun Beam, Sizanic, Buick, etc., at half the cost price to wind up the branch business. Apply sharp Box No. 8915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6055

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One VIS-A-VIS, wire wheels, with Arab horse and harness. The turnout in good running condition. Apply DEMPSTER, Wellington Mews.
N R6056

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

SALE.—Diesel Engines, Electrical Generators, Switch Board, Fuel Storage Tanks and a large stock of spares for sale at The Finlay Mills, Limited. Old Government Gate Road, Parel, Bombay. DIESEL OIL ENGINES, 3 Engines of 400 B.H.P. each will be sold separately if required. Makers Messrs. Gebruder Sulzer Winterthur, Switzerland; GENERATORS.—Makers Metropolitan-Vickers (late Westing-house Co.) England. 3 Engine type 3 phase 50 cycles 400 volts 375 K.V.A.; FUEL STORAGE TANKS, Capacity 25000 Gallons; OVERHEAD CRANE, Makers Thos. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., England Capacity 12 Tons; SPARE PARTS, New spare parts for cylinders, pistons, Fuel Pumps, Combustion Valves, Exhaust Valves, Suction Valves Air Compressor, Governor and Generators. Messrs JAMES FINLAY & CO., LIMITED, Bombay.
K 15348.

ELECTRIC GENERATORS available from stock in sizes of 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 8 and 10 K. W. on 115 Volts at Sweeping Reduction in prices. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay, Telephone 3825.
K 5

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Brilliant success in Govt. Diploma in Auditing and Prizes in London Chamber's Examination testify to the excellent training personal and through post. Write or call immediately for enrolment, Apollo St Gt. Western Bldg.
M R6030.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A most up-to-date FOUNDRY and WORKSHOP, being equipped with latest continental tools and capable of manufacturing any class of machinery and castings. Daily capacity of Foundry 10 tons. For further details apply Box No. 8914, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R6054

FOR SALE—A valuable piece of land, measuring about 1,550 square yards on the New Nardula Tank, 60 feet main road, exactly opposite the proposed Park, Dadar. Apply Box No. 8911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R6049

FOR SALE—Newly constructed BUILDINGS in prominent business localities, fetching handsome rents. Most suitable for capitalists for sound investment, values ranging from one lakh to twenty lakhs each. Only principals intending to purchase for sound investment should apply Box No. 8913, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R6053

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—AN INVESTING PARTNER —for Rs. 20,000 in a going concern to promote business Profits secured for further particulars see to P. N. MEHTA, Leheri Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
R R5052

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONSULTING FORESTERS.—27 years' experience. Can take up all Forest Works Prompt technical advice. Please correspond with BHANAP & SONS., 5, Sheikmohala, Indore, Central India.
R6011A

SPORTS.

NOTE
That RACING EXPERT'S Clients drew
BANK NOTES
by backing his Selections.
WIN.—Murmansk (Rs. 95/8), Belvedere (62/8), Knight of Colonmel, Entailed, Reciprocity, Cummer.
PLACE.—Arthur (Rs. 60/8), The Minx, Nicety, Brixworth, Joy Girl, Millmount, Isroog, Security.
Consult him for Future Events.
Post Box 599, G.P.O., Bombay.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infalliable cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM.

8, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia.

(HOWRAH).

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V.P.P Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room.

For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRITLAL AMARCHAND.
36, Kazi Sayad St., Mandvi,
Bombay No. 3.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A HEALTH OFFICER for the Gadag-Betgeri Municipality on a pay of Rs. 250—25—450 without any conveyance allowance. Persons possessing qualifications referred to in para. 4 of G.O.G.D. No. 368 of 1/9/1921 should apply with testimonials to the CHAIRMAN, Sanitary Committee, Gadag-Betgeri Municipality, before 31/1/1923.

(Sd.) S. M. PATIL,
Chief Officer,
Gadag-Betgeri Municipality.
Gadag, 16/12/1922. C15360

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDHIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SCINDHIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudana House, 31 Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 9th January, 1923 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the Sub-joined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 12th day of December, 1922, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That in the Article 142 in the lines 4 and 5, instead of the words "not more than 4 months before the Meeting," the words "not more than 6 months before the Meeting" be substituted."

Dated this Twenty-ninth day of December 1922.

By order
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
C.15366.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders on the Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Limited, that the period of paying up arrears of Call money will expire on the 10th January, 1923, after which date the Directors will proceed to deal in the matter as already intimated.

JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
C15358

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES.

SEVEN BUILDING SITES, centrally situated in the locality known as "CUBBON LINES" will be sold by Public Auction on 29th January, 1923, at 8 a. m. The areas of sites vary from 0.86 to 0.53 acre. The sites are situated within a radius of 6 furlongs from the General Market, General Post and Telegraph offices, Resident's offices, Civil courts Railway station General Hospitals and South Parade.

Further particulars as regard conditions of sale can be had at the Municipal Engineer's office, No. 18 Residency road, where plans of sites are also available.

T. AUSTIN,
President, Municipal Commission,
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.
5th January 1923. C15363

TO BE LET.

Premises on Ballard Estate at moderate Rent PLOT NO. 16, suitable for Hotels, Show Rooms, Offices Specially for Banks to open Branch. Best Situation, open from all sides. In front of E. D. Sassoon & Coy's Building, and opposite to New Custom House. Apply within or to the Proprietor Ranchhoddas Vurjivandas (Kandewadi Madheo Bhuvan, Bombay 4). Telephone No 746
C15190

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT., 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE "A1" AMMONIA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a General Meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at 5, Bank Street, Bombay, on the 13th day of February, 1923, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated the 8th day of January, 1923.
E. W. THOMPSON,
Liquidator,
R6047 The A1" Ammonia Co., Ltd.
C R6047

TENDERS.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of dressing materials, such as Bandage Cloth, Absorbent Cotton, Gauze, etc., at one rate for the whole year to King George's Hospital, Lucknow by the 1st February, 1923.

A form of tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 1 from the Office of the Superintendent, King George's Hospital, Lucknow Acceptance of tenders rests with the Hospital Board of management who are not bound to accept any tender or to assign reasons for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.
C15361

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent North Western Railway Lahore for the supply of 15,000 cwts of Waste Cotton ordinary and 3000 cwts. of Waste Cotton Superior during the year 1923-24.

Tenders to be submitted on the proscribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office, not later than 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 30th January, 1923.

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway Moghalpura (Lahore), so as to reach him not later than the 23rd January, 1923.

The Agent of the North -Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement, without assigning any reason for such rejection.

A. R. MUIRHEAD.
Controller of Stoles,
N. W. Railway.
Office of Controller of Stores,
Moghalpura (Lahore).
Dated 27th December, 1922. C15309

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, Messrs. DIGAMBER ABAJI JAMBURE and PURSHRAM ABAJI JAMBURE, have contracted to purchase from Mr. MULCHAND DAYARAM, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned in their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims (if any) and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the South side of the Thakordwar Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 185 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 26 New No. 175, Old Survey No. 329 and New Survey No. 2/355 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 4954 and 4955, Street Nos. 93-95 and 1. and bounded on or towards the North by the Thakordwar Road, on or towards the East by the property of Dalpatram Gokuldas, on or towards the South by the property of Bapuji Morarji and on or towards the West by the Dharamshala belonging to Nathuram Gedhermal.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1923.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SANJIT,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C15357

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1437 of 1919.

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FINANCING and CORPORATION, LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

TULJARAM GOCULDAS DALAL Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day o. November, 1920, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling house thereon, situate at the Western Side of Sarkar Moholla, in the Kasba of Bulsar in Bulsar, Kusba, Sub-District Bulsar, Surat District. Both the said walls of which house form part of the said house. The width of the front part of the said house from North to South is approximately eleven feet and the width thereof in the Vada from North to South about is nine feet. The length of the said house from the front to the back eaves from East to West in fifty feet. The length of the Vada of the said house on its North side is 43 feet and from the Southern side 40 feet. There is a privy built in the 'Vada' of the said house and the width of the Vada upto that is nine feet and after that the width between the Government Chowky and the Vada on back part of the house adjoining on the South is 6 "to" 9 inches. There is a passage 3 feet wide behind the privy and the Government Chowky which runs behind the house adjoining the North and meets the Government High Road and a right of way exist upon the said passage for Bhangis, cows and other cattle and persons, etc. and the said property is said together with the said right of way. The said property is bounded, on or towards the North by the house of Brijbhukhandas Rajaram, on or towards the South by the house of Bhagwandas Brijmohandas on or towards the East in the front there is a Highway, on or towards the West there is a Vada belonging to the said house after which there is the Government Chowky which is connected with the Public High Road and beyond it the said Public road there is the temple of Shri Vithalnathji. The same bears Municipal No. 3/129.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling house thereon, situate at the North Side of "Panch-tadi", in the Kasba of Bulsar in the Bulsar Taluka Sub-Division Bulsar in the Surat District the width thereof from East to West, on the Southern side thereof in the front door is 4¼ "gaj" and 2 "tasus" and the width at the back door is 4¼ "gaj" and 2 "Tasus. The length from the North to South of the portion built is 16 Gaj and the length of the Vada from the eaves of the back is 8 Gaj. The width in the middle is 3¾ Gaj and 1 Tasu and at the further end the width is 3¼ Gaj. On the North at the extremity of the Vada is the Land of Raghunathji Nachabhai, etc. purchased from Gokuldas Mekandas, on the South in the front is the public Highway. On the East is the house in which Narottamdas Zina is setting up a shop on the West is the shop of Gokuldas Bhagwandas. Half the price of the land and Vada so bounded together with the dwelling, situate thereon. The vacant ground in Lotiavad, admeasuring about 4¼ Gaj wide from North to South and 20 gaja in length on an average from East to West. To the North of it is the house of Bhanabhai Sarabhai, etc. in which resides. Tamboli Jiwan to the South is the rouse of Ranchod Zina on the land of Bhanabhai Sarabhao on the East is a public highroad. To the West is the open space of land belonging to Goculdas Mankandas brought from Goculdas Makandas.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land known as Samla Radia's Nanda, situate in the village of Nikwadi, in Bulsar Taluka, Sub-Division Bulsar, in the Surat District bearing No. 121 and admeasuring three Acres and 29 Gunthas and Akar No. 25 and bounded, on the West and South and East by a Public Street and on the East also by the land belonging to Lalloo Prag and on the North by a public Street with all trees thereon excepting, one Mango tree assigned in Charity with all the other rights belonging or appertaining thereto together with the right to draw water for the said land from a well situate on the Plot of ground bearing No. 123.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MOTICHAND and DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 31 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1921.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Commissioner.
C15086

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. CHARANDAS CHATURBHUJ.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses therein erected, situate in the part called or known by the name of Khanderao Lane at or near Ladyseth Agiary Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eight square yards and half of a square yard or thereabouts and registered under Collector's Old No. 461, Collector's New Nos. 2433 and 2449, Old Survey No. 80 and New Survey No. 487 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1703 and under Assessment formerly Nos. 68 and 70 and under Ward Nos. 4125 and 4126 and 4132, 4133, 4134, 4135 and 4136 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 (1) (2) (3) and (4) and bounded on the East by Khanderao Lane, on the West by the property of Vithaldas, on the North by the property of Tapidas Vrajdas and on the South by the said Khanderao Lane and beyond it the property of Pitamber Nanabhai and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Charandas Chaturbhuj.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C15359

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY situate at Palli Road, opposite Turner Road, Bandra.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Sorabji Palonji, the following property will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., on Sunday, the 21st day of Jan. 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises at Bandra.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those several pieces of land now forming together one piece of land situate at Palli Road, Bandra, in Taluka Salsette of the Thana District and in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, admeasuring four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, (4,922), square yards or thereabouts, together with bungalows outhouses and other buildings thereon, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Andrew Monoel Doming Cruz partly by the property of Ardeshir Sorabji Lilanwalla and partly by the property of Abdul Rehman Makba, on or towards the South partly by a footpath or Dhuru bund partly by the property of the said Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz partly by the property of Manoel An. Gansalves, partly by the property of Mahomed tone Ebrahim Khatkhare and partly by Government ground on or towards the East partly by the property of the said Abdul Rehman Makba and partly by Palli Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of the said Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and partly by the Dhurubund and beyond that by the property of the said Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and which said land is registered in the Government's records under the following numbers, namely, Agricultural Survey No. 177, Pot No. 4 Survey No. 179, Pot Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, Survey No. 226 Pot No. 4 and Survey No. 227, Pot Nos. 9, 10 and 11, and except (except the said Agricultural Survey No. 227 Pot No. 11) bears non Agricultural Survey Nos. 230 and 230A, and Entry Nos. 480 and 480D and the said Agricultural Survey No. 227, Pot No. 11, bears entry No. 2035 and the houses standing on the said land are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Nos. 19 and 20.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR.
(High Court).
(Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction).
Suit No. 5702 of 1922).

Ramjee Ladhabhai vs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., the Defendants in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th January, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at the shop of Messrs. Veljee Damjee, Khand Bazaar.

1,500 bags of Mauritius crystal sugar mark S.M.C. ex s s "Eugene Grosos," now lying in Wadi Bunder Bonded Warehouse being the subject matter of the suit under the consent order of the Court dated 22nd December 1922, and without prejudice to the contentions of either party to the suit.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR.
(High Court).
(Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction).
(Suit No. 5493 of 1922).

Chunilal Lallubhai vs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., the Defendants in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 9th January, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the shop of Messrs. Veljee Damjee, Khand Bazaar.

2,500 bags of Mauritius crystal sugar mark S.M.C. ex s s "Eugene Grosos" now lying in Wadi Bander Bonded Warehouse, being the subject matter of the suit under the consent order of the Court dated 22nd December 1922 and without prejudice to the contentions of either party to the suit.

On account and risk of Hiralal Rattonji:—
761 bags Mauritius sugar

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 14th day of January, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts and others, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofa and easy chair, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, ar iron frame, one sweet-tone cottage piano by Rose and Co., single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, cheval glass, rocking chair, hatstand, reclining sofa, teapoys, writing tables, glass door book cases, one steel surgery show case, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of a gentleman and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 9th January, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction Sale of remaining lots of Surplus Stores at Colaba Depot will be CONTINUED TO-DAY at 10-30 a.m.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th January, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK ONLY
CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
A Special Double attraction
THE 37th INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AT GAYA
Very beautifully Photographed by Hindoostan Film Co.
Come and see your favourite leaders on the screen
and
Bharat Film Co's new Production
KRISHNA TOOLA
See how Krishna brought Narad to his senses when he was too much puffed up and was forgetting his the duty of a Sanyasen—the duty of renouncing and sacrificing
Popular prices.
Time 5-15,—7,—8-45, and 10-30.
Extra Show on Holidays at 3-30.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Our special programme this week
Topics of the day
Pictured by
Kohinoor Film Co.
GAYA CONGRESS
AND
The most powerful drama
TULSIDAS.
IN 7 REELS
Also
PATHE GAZETTE,
LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

INSTEAD OF SANT DAMAJI
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Presents
Hindusthan Film Co's.
Great Mythological Production.
GOWARDHAN DHARI
Thrilling scenes of Lord Krishna's Exploits.
Daily 4 shows—5 shows on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
ON
Wednesday 10th January 1923 at 8-30 P.M. (S.T.)
HACH MULACHA BAP.
Saturday 13th January 1923 at 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)
SHARDA.
Sunday 14th January 1923 at 3 P. M. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors.

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AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction : MADAN THEATRES LTD.
To-Night at 9-30 P. M.
BANDMAN'S EASTERN CIRCUIT LT.
Presents
EDDIE GARR'S
NEW MUSICAL COMPANY
"SMILESTONES"
Booking at Rose & Co, up to 6 p.m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
DIRECTION : MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY
at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
BRYANT WASHBURN
IN
"THE ROAD TO LONDON."
A Romantic Farce Frolic.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
DIRECTION : MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
AN ATTRACTION FOR THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON
PAUL CAPELLANI
of the Mysteries of Paris Fame
IN
A GAMBLER'S LIFE.
A gripping, forceful story of misguided Man who found ultimate happiness within his own home.

ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE AND HEALTH LEAGUE.
GRAND BOXING TOURNAMENT
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
NEXT THURS. January 11th at 9-30 p.m.
BOXING! BOXING!!
and
JIU-JITSU
PROF. ISHIHARA vs. PROF. TSUZURA
MUSCLE CONTROL BY DINSHAW K. MEHTA.
6 STIRRING CONTESTS 6
Booking at ROSE & Co. Ltd.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES. LD.
AN UNIQUE PERFORMANCE!
Next FRIDAY, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Prof. BHOJWANI.
THE INDIAN HERCULES.
Will give a Special and Wonderful demonstration of his weight-lifting powers AND POWERS OF RESISTANCE.
EXHIBITING FEATS OF STRENGTH MANY OF THEM WORTHY OF CHALLENGING THE WORLD.
The programme will be selected from the following:—
Will stop a Motor Car (up to 14 h.p.).
To support on chest a stone weighing 10,000 pounds.
A Prison cannot keep him. A cage 5 by 5 with bars 1 inch thick.
Prof. Bhojwani will be put into the cage and he will get out by bending the bars.
Chains cannot hold him. 12 gentlemen from the audience will use their utmost strength and bind him with a chain. He will free himself in a moment.
The Professor will sleep on a bed of nails and support 6 men on his chest.
He will lift a chakkar (stone) weighing 1,000 pounds.
He will lift bar bells in lying down position, weight of the bar bells will be 300 pounds.
He will lift 100 lbs. stone weight with one finger.
PROFESSAR BHOJWANI challenges for feats Nos. 7 and 8. Anybody performing these feats will be given Rs. 500 as a reward.
PROFESSOR BHOJWANI was born 1894—at Shikarpur in the North of Sind. He is an Amateur Physical Culturist—Jewaller by profession.
POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 4 to 8 Annas.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
Wednesday 10th January 1923
(Night 8 P. M.)
EKACHAPYALA.
Saturday 13th January 1923
(Night 8 P. M.)
SAVASHAYAKALOL.
Sunday 14th January 1923
(2-30 P. M. Noon)
SOUBHADRA.
Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" Sales on Spec. & Exp.	
" Sales at Aust Indian	100
" Import	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES PRICES:—

New York Market advanced on firm southern spot market and improved demand.

Mid. American Spot Quiet	15·11
Egyptian S. G. F. Sakel	17·50
New York, 11 a.m.	—
Visible in Liverpool at Closing time) Mar.	16.59
May.	16·74
July	16·48
Noon 10 a.m. Mar.	16·32
July	16·10

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

	To-day's prices.
January	14·68+01
February	14·60+02
March	14·54+11
April	14.44+·0
May	14.37+10
June	14,27+10
July	14.17+10
August	13·92+19
September	13 61—21
October	13·30—54
Nov.	13·14—71
December	13·00—86

Tone :— Firm.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 6.

Bale's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		20,000
" Exports to Great Britain to Continent		8,000 8,000
Futures at New York	Jan.	26,42
	March	26·67
	May	26,81
	July	26.55
Spot Cotton at New York		26·60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		26·88
Futures at New Orleans	March	26·31
	May	26·32
Rio No. 7 Coffee (Jan. 7 quality)		11 1/2
Cotton Middling		—
Lard Contracts (1 p.m.)		9s 3/8
Do. Prompt		65 5/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan 6.

Bankers 3 pes cent	58 3/4
Egyptian Spot	31 15/16
" 3 months Bankers	31 5/16
India buying firm.	3
Official Rate of England Rate 5 per cent. since 19th July 1922.	
Interest day to day loans	2 15/16
7 day market loans	2 9/16

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

	To-day's prices.
January	16·65—05
February	16·70—05
March	16·80
April	16·90
May	17·00
June	17·10
July	17,20
August	17,25
September	17·35
October	17·45
November	17·50
December	—

Manchester market, Large cloth inquiry yarns:—Move freer,

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 6th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2lbs Jan.-Feb. Afloat Buyers	49/9
Barretts Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Buyers	50/3
Australian Feb.-Mar. Buyers	52
Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb.	31
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50/6
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50

Wheat afloat to U. K, 19,40,000 Qrs.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong "	£ 117
National "	£ 43 3/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£ 14
Eastern Bank	£ 5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb: Nominal	£ 17 1/4
RAPESEED Yellow Guzerat per ton Real Bold Dec.-Jan.	—
RAPESEED Brown, Cawnpore per ton Dec. Paid Firmer	—
LINSEED, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Dull	£ 18
LINSEED Bombay Bold per ton J.-F. Quoted Quiet	£ 20
Tone of Linseed:—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Value	£ 8 1/2
CASTOR RAPESEED:—Jan.-Feb. Paid	£ 16 1/8

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 64 3/8
Copper Brazier	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 15/16
Spelter	29
Corrugated Sheets	17 3/4

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris Francs	66-20

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 86 —
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 88 1/4—
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 3/8—
Consols 2 1/2 %	2557/8—
Bares Paper 2 1/2%	£ 36—
India 3½-3 1/2 % (Stocking Loan)	£63 1/2—
Govt. Securities 5%	£56 1/2—
Indian Loan 7 %	£ 111 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb.-Mar.	13 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	15
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	14/6

Tone—Quieter.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Culoutta Jan. Nominal Value	13 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. Sellers	20-7 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan Mar Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan Sellers	2-9 3/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan Sellers	2-9 3/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

JANUARY, 8.

To-day 12 points lower were reported in New York futures. Liverpool was closed on Saturday. The American market declined on unfavourable political situation, but the position of the market is strong. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. in their latest circular state as under:—

"The reactionary tendency of the market has again been apparent since our last report with another wave of liquidation and short selling that yesterday morning forced the Summer months to the 24 cent level. Short covering and a moderate trade demand seemed to have turned the tide later in the day, but with Liverpool still weak this morning renewed liquidation here may very likely be seen.

Further evidence of the small crop has failed to arouse any enthusiasm, confirming our view that the world has become reconciled to the certainty of insufficient supplies to meet full consumption, and that the size of the crop is no longer an issue; the market cannot be bulled again this year on small crop talk. The vital question during the next few weeks will be whether that full consumption may be expected or whether the uncertain world outlook and the relatively high price level will bring about sufficient voluntary curtailment to avoid the necessity of forced curtailment after end season scarcity will have become apparent and perhaps alarming.

Our own view is that as the season goes along it will be seen that very nearly all the available cotton will be used up before a fresh supply can be raised or at least that the odds and ends making up the counted and uncounted stocks of the world will be insufficient to relieve the situation. Bearing in mind that the producers are perfectly well aware of the strength of their position and financially able to dole out the balance of the crop only in small instalments and only at prices satisfactory to them, we continue to feel that higher prices levels will be seen in due course, and that these waves of speculative liquidation and short selling should be considered by spinners as excellent opportunities to accumulate supplies."

The Marwari Bazaar opened this morning easier at Rs. 481 for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May. At the commencement Marwari jobbers were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 479. A Japan House and Marwari Shroffs bought at this limit lifting the values to Rs. 483. On selling by an Indore Operator the market touched Rs. 481½ which price remained at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 481. At Colaba the market opened at Rs 481½ and closed at Rs. 480½. Fine M. G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 429. Some straddle was done by Offices who sold December/January Oomra and bought March, while some were buying December/January and selling March. After a small fluctuations the rate for December/January was Rs. 430. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 422 and on selling by Offices touched Rs. 420 Marwari Operators were transferring their purchases of Oomra March to Broach April/May. F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January was Rs. 355 while March was Rs. 354 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady. Local spinners were doing nothing while exporters were buying some red leafy nice quality, and about 2,500 Rs. are reported to have changed hands on Saturday.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

Fine M. G. Oomra Berar 200 bales.

F. G. M. G. Bengal nil.

Upto date 400 bales Berar 800 bales. Central Provinces No. 1 and 800 bales Bengal are tendered.

COLABA CLOTH QUOTATIONS (F. G. M. G.)

Bombay, Jan. 8th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May		480 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		353
F. G. Bengal	March		353
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		431
Fine Oomra	March		422 1/2

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan 8th.

		Rs
F. G Broach	April-May	481
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	350
Fully "	March	350
Fine Oomra "	Dec.-Jan.	430
Fine Oomra	March	422

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay Jan 8th

Description.	Super-fine	F Good	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	382	367	347	332
M. G. Oomra's No. 1	459	444	429	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	494	479	464	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	479	464	449	—

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 4 points up.

Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, in their cable dated the 5th instant stated as below:

Recent decline entirely due to political situation unfavourable; but the statistical position of market is very strong, and the market remains unaffected owing to unfavourable political situation; but advise buying only when political news more favourable."

In their cable dated the 6th instant Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, stated that the market was featureless.

LOCAL MARKET 6TH JAN.

Although New York quotations were better, there was a decline in the values of Japanese yarn. Our market opened Rs. 5 higher with Broach at Rs. 486/8, and Mar Oomra at Rs. 427. At the opening one Japanese house bought Mar Oomra, and only small trading was done in Broach. Selling by another Japanese house and bear operators caused a slight setback, and the market closed as under: Broach Rs. 484. Jan. Oomra Rs. 431, Mar Oomra Rs. 425/8, Jan. Betngal Rs. 354. Mar Bengal Rs. 354.

There was moderate demand for ready cotton.

The forward market at Colaba opened with Broach at Rs. 483. and Mar Oomra at Rs. 424/8. Marwari jobbers were sellers, while offices and Japanese houses were doing little. The market closed slightly lower as under: Broach Rs. 481, Jan. Oomra Rs. 429/8, Mar Oomra Rs. 422/8 Jan. Bengal Rs. 350, Mar Betngal Rs. 350.

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 6th Jan 1923.

Cotton	27,870	Bales
Cotton	1,011	Candy.
Linseed	2,232	
Castor Seed	830	"
Gingellyseed	2,391	"
Poppyseed	364	"
Groundnuts	13,239	"
Rapeseed	2,075	"
Rape	9,627	"
Sarsenseed	810	"
Cottonseed	31,742	"
Cocoanuts	191	"
Gram	507	"
Jowar	33	"
Rice	Nil	"
Barley	514	"
Bajra	2,645	"
Coal	8,563	Tons.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTAN CLOTH MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay Jan. 8.

	Rs. a. p.
Chaddi:—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. [illegible]	
Bachaul per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 7 0
Century per lb	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Vaneta per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix	1 7 0
Pearl	1 8 0
Manekji (Car mark)	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Bell)	1 8 0
Jacob (Four mixers)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 6202/6203	
Bachaul per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finley per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth X quality:—	
Bachaul per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Kohinoor per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth Satin Unfinished, 36/40 inches	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Century (Bright) per lb.	1 6 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Saltmans) per lb.	1 6 0
Shirting:—	
Century per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill, Century Mill:—	
No. 1726 per piece	15 6 0
No. 1264 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties:—7.3 and 8 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Royale) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties:—10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Royale) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties:—10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Royale) per lb.	1 9 0
Bleached Chadi:—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Century United per piece	6 4 0
Grey Chadi 3 lbs.:—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D Sasoon	7 10 0

Remarks:—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Jan 8th. 5 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 78-80	49 0 0	7 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 78-80	48 0 0	7 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Rangia	49 0 0	7 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 2 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 5	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	12 14 0
Linseed Brown Thin	12 4 0	12 10 0
Linseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	14 6 0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	69 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	67 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed Black	62 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	62 0 0	12 6 0
Mowraseed	6 12 0	7 2 0
Barley	32 0 0	—
Castorseed	55 0 0	11 0 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	36 0 0	5 0 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 10 0
Linseed May	11 15 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan. 6th 3-30 p.m.

Market Steady.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4-1/16
Bank Demand	1/4-1/16
Doc. Acceptance 2 m /s	1-4 9 32
Per Demand	435
American Dollars	325
Honkong Dollars	173
Shanghai	240
Japan	157
Singapore	127

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-3.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 25-6.
Bars Silve rready 82-14.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 82-10.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81.2.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T. T. 1/4.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 1/32.
On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 1/16.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 3/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 m/st D. A. 1/4 9/32.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 1/8.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 5/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 435.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 m/st D. A. Frcs. 465.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 455.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 157½.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 152 3/4.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 173.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 240.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 177.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 325.
On London Gold ready sh. 89.
London Silver ready d. 31-15.
London Silver forward d. 31-5.
Tone of silver—Quiet—India bought, China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange:—dols. 4.64-5/8.
French Exchange:—Frcs. 66.20.
Swiss Exchange:—Frcs. 24.50.
Belgium Exchange:—Frcs. 71.90.
Italian Exchange:—Liras 91.70.
German Exchange:—Marks 39000.
3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 57/12.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ War Bonds due 1923 Rs. 99/8.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 99/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 67.

SHARES.

Market closed strong.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1365, India 86, Central 32/8, Tata Bank 14/12 and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2325, Alliance 230, Apollo 40, Birla Mills 57/8, By Cotton 800 xd, By Dyeing 1290, Bradbury 830, Century 622/8, Cent-India 3150 xd, Colaba Land 1790, Coorla 175, Crescent 387/8, Edw. Sassoon 365, Elphinstone 85, Fazulbhoy 1065, Gokak 177/8, Ind-Bleaching 215, Ind-Malwa 53708, Jamshed Mfg. 290, Kastoorchand 475, Khatao 395, Kohinoor 1775, Luxmi Cotton 4850, M. Petit 3600, Meyer Sassoon 220, Morarji 5200, New Great 595, New City 505, Pabani 580, Pearls 822/8, Phoenix 775, Shapurji 197/8, Simplex 492/8, Standard 1990, Swan 880, Swadeshi 3175, Tata Mill 750 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 375, B. Burma N. I. 123/12, B. Burma 422/8, Bt-Burma pet 6/12, B. Tramway 103/12, B. Steam 137/8, Bundi Cement 25, Ind-Cement 180, Katni Ord 180, Katni Defd 900, New India 17/8, Shivrajpur 29/8, Tata Iron Ord 50, Tata Iron Defd 135, Tata Hydro 690, Tata Oil 31/4 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 7th Jan 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.917 inches
Temperature of Air	74.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.9
Dew Point	64.4
Relative humidity of Air	0.704
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	82.9
Minimum temperature of Air	68.3
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	E,WNW,NW
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	103 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

		HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. h. m.
	Jan.			Jan.		
Tu	9	m 7 3	29 7	9	m 6 6	11
		10 54	28 7		10 48	27
W	10	m 4 11	27 6	10	m10 51	17 11
		17 7	25 9		22 49	20 3
Th	11	m 5 12	26 8	11	m12 4	17 9
		18 36	25 10		...	77
F	12	m 6 21	26 1	12	m 0 31	21 0
		20 2	26 5		13 11	17 5
St	13	m 7 38	25 10	13	m 2 3	20 11
		21 12	27 4		14 13	16 11
Su	14	m 8 47	26 0	14	m 3 17	20 6
		22 5	28 4		15 11	16 5
M	3	m 41	21 0	1	m 4 7	22
		22 53	27 0		15 34	27

SHARE BAZAR.

Jan. 8.

Name	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rate.
Indore Malwa	535	..	..	537 8
Colaba	..	..	..	1790
Crescent	377-8-0	387-8	..	386-4
Kohinoor	1745	1795	..	1775
Nagpore Ordy.	3100	3160	..	3145
New Great	575	..	..	590
Pearl	807-8-0	827-8	..	822-8
Phoenix	..	..	..	785
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	850
Bombay Dyeing	1275	1310	..	1290
Sir Shapoorji	195	..	..	197-8
Simplex	475	495	..	490
Swan	..	..	..	900
Swadeshi	3125	3185	..	3175
Century	612-8-0	..	..	622-8
Alcock	..	..	..	375
Indian Cement Ordy.	..	..	..	187-8
Katni Cement Ordy.	..	..	..	195
Katni Cement Defd.	..	..	..	895
Tata Steel Defd.	137-8-0	140	..	135
Tata Steel Ordy.	..	..	..	48-12
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	25
Bombay Burma, Old	..	..	..	422-8
Bombay Burma, New	..	..	..	123-12
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	..	..	..	137-8
Bombay Electric Tramway.	100	..	..	103-12
Central India Mining	..	..	..	23
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	29

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EUROPE IN DECADENCE.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

SIGNOR NITTI ON FUTILITY OF ALLIED POLICY.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following extracts from Signor Nitti's forthcoming book "the Decadence of Europe" to be published by Messrs. T. Fisher Unwin, London:—

Wilson in his celebrated Fourteen Points, had said that the Turkish parts of the Ottoman Empire must be given a secure sovereignty, but that the other nationalities under Turkish rule must enjoy complete security of life, and absolute and undisturbed opportunities for self-development. The Dardanelles must be permanently opened as a free highway to the ships and the commerce of all nations, under international guarantees.

But agreements for appropriating all Turkey's resources already existed between the belligerent States of Europe. Great Britain was to have Mesopotamia and Palestine under a mandate; France was to have Syria and Cilicia; and Italy was to act in Anatolia—that is, in the most arid part of the Turkish territory; the vilaye of Smyrna also was to be under Italian control.

Italy's statesmen conceived of two mad undertakings—the acceptance of Smyrna and a military expendition into Georgia. These two fatal adventures would have drawn Italy directly and inevitably into wars with all the forces of Turkey on the one hand, and with all the forces of the Bolsheviks on the other. They would have involved Italy in undoubted economic ruin and in the certainty of military adventures of incalculable difficulty, which would have absorbed all the resources of the country at the very time when Italy had most need of them.

When the Italian delegation at Paris threw up the Conference on account of the well-known Fiume incidents, Prsident Wilson wished Smyrna to be allotted, not to Italy, but to Greece. Italy, which has few reasons for being grateful to President Wilson, will always be grateful to him for this act of friendly aversion. Without it, Italy would have been flung into the abyss of a war as unjust as ferocious and bloody.

I myself, as Prime Minister of Italy, renounced tht military expendition intended for Georgia, in the summer of 1919.

The Entente, remembering all Turkey's crimes over a large number of years, and forgetting all that the European States had done to corrupt and plunder Turkey, decided to deprive her of everything. The Turkish territory in Europe was ceded to Greece even where Turks formed the great majority of the population. Constantinople and the Straits were placed under the control of the victors, and agreements were concluded in the absence of the two most interested parties—Germany and Russia, which will undoubtedly make their powerful voices heard in the future. The formation of Arab kingdoms, which were to take the place of Turkey, and the institution of Arab Khaliphs who were to supplant the Khaliph of Stambul, was promoted. Arabia was divided into eight independent or semi-idependent States; Kurdistan was declared autonomous and independent. The Hejjaz was placed under the rule of Hussein Ibn Ali, who, in the imagination of some English politicians such as Lord Curzon, was going to supplant the Sultan of Constantinople in the devotion of the faithful.

The two Eastern proteges of the Entente were Greece and Armenia, but sympathy for the latter was, on the whole, academic. There was to be a great Hellenic Empire, heir of Turkey-in-Europe and misterss of the district of Smyrna and of a vast area in Asia Minor. The new great State of Armenia was not to be limited to the territory around Lake Van, but was to include Erzerum and the seaboard of Trebizond. The scheme for a maritime Hellenic State was pure madness; but such was the enthusiasm for the Greek cause that every sane plan was received with suspicion I myself experienced hostility of every kind when I defended the elementary rights of Turkey.

As a sincere friend of Greece, I perceived the danger of spurring on to rash enterprises a country which had already doubled its territory and its population. It is in vain that I have counselled moderate demands to Greek statesmen, especially to Venistlos; but I am convinced that, by giving this advice, I have shown that I have more love for Greece than those who incited her and followed her to an exaggerated nationalism.

The Entente's creations have often been made merely in order to ruin the vanquished. Poland, outside its ethnic boundaries, was invented merely to smother Germany and to separate it from Russia. A great Greece also was desired in order to compel the Greeks to defend themselves seriously in Asia Minor, to which the Great Powers have taken themselves with a pretence of bringing civilisation and under the disguise of mandatory States. Thus Poland to-day is in permanent danger; and Greece, having lost everything in Asia Minor, having ruined her finances and her army, and having suffered very heavy defeats, has lost thereby a large part of the benefits she received from the war, and she too is in great peril.

Armenia has certainly not risen, and has no possibility of rising—except on the maps which are annexed to the treaties, and which put forward claims to imaginary rights.

When I was presiding over the San Remo Conference in the spring of 1920 I received a fiery message from Wilson, inviting the Entente Powers to establish a Great Armenia, consisting of Erzerum (where there are hardly any Armenians left) and Trebibzond, with secure outlets to the sea. The message had the air of a summons, almost of a reproach; for President Wilson could not forget that he was a professor, and loved to strike the didactic note even when addressing nations. In order to establish the Armenia desired by President Wilson it was necessary to drive out the Turks and the Russians. Who would undertake this task? I convened the military experts—Marshal Foch, General Badoglio, Field Marshal Wilson, and others, and began to question them. To begin with, the expedition required several divisions, a veritable army. All praised President Wilson's intentions; but neither Great Britain, France, nor Italy was willing to undertake the difficult task of protecting the Armenians, which would have meant immediate war with the Turks, and, without doubt, with the Russians later. A highly respected neutral State, Norway, was invited to undertake the protection of the Armenians, but refused with dignity. There remained no alternative but to offer the task to the United States, which we did, in a very circumspect way. President Wilson, however, after having announced that he accepted the invitation, had subsequently to inform us that he must withdraw his acceptance on account of the opposition of the Senate. This idealism resulted in the abandonment of Armenia. While it would have been possible to establish a small Armenia, an act to which the Turks and the Russians would have consented, the dream of a Great Armenia resulted in nothing—and even in the existenceof an Armenia of any kind.

The success of Turkey's tenacious military resistance made the Treaty of Sevres void. But changes in the situation of the other vanquished peoples (or those considered and treated as such) are already looming on the horizon. The problem of Russia, which is closely linked with that of Germany, has thrust itself on the attention of Europe in a even graver form than ever.

It was hoped that by isolating and starving Russia she would be driven indirectly towards an unavowed economic control. It was hoped that by occupying Germany with white and coloured troops, and by forcing her to endure torture of every kind, she could be dismembered and her unity shattered. By depriving Turkey of her territories it was hoped that she would be forced to disappear as a European Power, that she could be reduced to the position of a small Asiatic State with a few poor territories, and that all religious dominion could be taken from her. This policy, applied almost equally every where, and characteristic of the Entente, is especially on some particular points, the most conducive to the exasperation of the defeated nations. Turks, Russians, and Germans are henceforth in the same state of exasperation. United by no bond, they are united by a common feeling of hatred. Violence is fermenting on all sides, and is very far indeed from leading to a peaceful state of affairs.

Peace is, above all things, a state of mind. Armies can indeed maintain a state of coercion, but not a state of peace. Europe is living in a state of coercion. Everything bears the stamp of impermanence; everything is uncertain, everything is insecure. The vanquished accept accomplished facts, but there is no one who honestly believes that Germany will ever renounce the ownership the Saar mines or recognise the Danzig Corridor or the cession of Upper Silesia. France never renounced Alsace-Lorraine. Why should the Germans resign themselves to much graver injustices Turkey, profiting by the internal dissensions of the Entente, has already awakened. Hungary, externally silent, and replete with hatred, is thrilled with hopes of liberation. Austria is collapsing, and threatens to infect the whole of Europe.

The vanquished have been completely disarmed; but the sense of insecurity is so great that the victors are increasing their armies. They believed, or said that they believed, that their expenses in the war would be paid by the vanquished, and that, by means of a military occupation, a large proportion of their new military expenditure would be paid by the vanquished also. But even this illusion is falling to the ground. The victors have achieved no other result but the ruin of their own finances, which show an ever-decreasing credit. The Italian finances, and still more the French finances, are in a tight corner. All the new States, with hardly an exception, are treading the path that leads to ruin.

But armaments are stil growing.—"Manchester Guardian."

THE
INDIAN REVIEW
SPECIAL DECEMBER CONTENTS.
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By Dr. Sir P. C. RAY.
COUNCILS OR—?
By Prof. L. F. RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS
THE CEYLON QUARANTINE CAMP
By Mr. PERI SUNDARAM, M.A., LL.B.
CODIFICATION OF HINDU LAW.
By Dr. H. S. GOUR, M.A., D.LITT., D.C.L
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MODERN CHRISTIANITY.

CHINESE CHRISTIANS IN WAR.

Rev. John Haynes Holmes writes in "Unity"

It's wonderful—this Christianity! Wonderful what it is doing for mankind! Having about completed the job of destroying our Western world, it is now preparing to get good grip on Asia and work its havoc there. Thus, in a highly laudatory article in the *Outlook* headed "Chinese Christians in War we read that "the most defective military leadership in China has undoubtedly been that of a Christian, Genera Feng Yu-hsiang.

This officer, we are told, "is a Methodist convert, and about eighty per cent of his soldiers are said to be Christians, and of the officers all are Christians.....Feng regularly employs two evangelists to work among his troops at all times, and occasionally some of the leading missionary evangelists go for two or three weeks among the soldiers..... The officers meet regularly for Bible study in a sort of normal class; then in turn they hold Bible study classes with the soldiers. The spirit of Cromwell's Ironsides has seemed to reappear in Feng's camp. Like Cromwell's men, Feng's soldiers are relentless in battle..... If the Chinese can get the spirit of . . .Feng into the army, they may make of their country a really great nation. There is no greater libel" continues the *Outlook*, "that has ever been uttered against Christianity than that it is a religion of feebleness. On the contrary, it is a religion that, for the protection of the weak and the service of all, first creates and then harness es power."

Wonderful—indeed wonderful! We cannot help thinking of how all this would bring joy to the heart of Jesus of Nazareth. If he were in China to-day, along with the missionaries of his word, this is undoubtedly just the way in which his divine influence would show itself. Like Gen. Feng, a Christian, Jesus would "revolutionize military operations in China and revolutionize them for the better." He would create an army, as his disciple Feng has done, the soldiers of which would be "a vast improvement over the Chinese soldiers." Wonderful—thrice wonderful! If this isn't a case for the increase of missionary contributions, we don't know what is.

AHMEDABAD RELIEF ROAD SCHEME.

PROTEST FROM PUBLIC.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

A great consternation is created in public minds here at the contemplation by the Municipal Committee of Management of the scheme of Relief road of 80,000/ square yards and costing about Rs. 47/- lakhs It is proposed, to finance the whole scheme and make a profit of about Rs. 5 lakhs by acquiring land more than what is required and reselling the surplus land at a higher price. It is hoped that when the road will be constructed there will be a great demand for land on the frontage and much higher prive will be realised but people view the scheme with dismy. Yesterday morning when the members of the Municipality along with the Collector and the Executive Engineer went to witness the site they were greatly abused and threatened with Satyagraha. At night there was a meeting in the Municipal Hall when a big crowd including several ladies assembled and made demonstration. It was resolved to publish the scheme and sell it to the public when the crowd demanded the scheme to be published in Gujrati and circulated gratis among them.

SOME CRITICS OF "THE CHRONICLE."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Allow me to say a few words on the letter of a correspondent who seems to deprecate the policy of getting the best international news from reliable sources on a problem in which the whole of Europe is involved and in which the most subtle and the most delicate diplomacy is being practised against an Asiatic nation. The news of the proceedinngs of the Conference not only affects India internationally but it is such will have a great bearing on the Indian problem itself; for it is an object lesson for India to study in a practical manner the European diplomatic gamblings and intrigues which have kept India tied up to the British Empire so long.

"The Chronicle" is here looked upon as the best medium in India and perhaps in all Asia for its editorial and news columns and is read widely as far as I know throughout Burma, Siam Malaya, Hongkong and at other places and it would be nothing short of folly to confine its columns to petty provincial matters. We all here endorse your policy.—Yours etc.

S. QUDRAT SHAH.

Muggowal (Punjab), Jan. 3, 1923.

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CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1923.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1022-22—Jehangir and S, Bhukhandas Govindji v Dayaldas Kanji, N C Dalal and Co.

FOR DISMISSAL.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3448-20—Mulla and M. Nanee N Bharucha and anr v Deoji Umersey, Little and Co.
3532-20—Khandwalla and Co, Narandas Anandlal v Jesingbhai Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.
3569-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Umar Dossal v Shaw Wallace and Co, Little and Co.
3570-20—N C Dalal and Co, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant v Ramchandra Narsingrao Kadam and anr, Shamrao M and H.
3721-20—Shamrao M and H, Atmaram Tunaji v Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.
3571-20—Mulla and M, E K Palia v Messrs Skippers and Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
169[illegible]-Vachha and Co, Devidas Purshotam and Co v Tribhovandas Devidas, Madhowji and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2851-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Ankurapa Chenviah v Girdharidas Radhakison, Malvi M R and Co.
2135-20—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v J M Manilal and Co, Purnanand and Clubwalla.
3572-20—Motichand and D, Malsi Kanji v Bhanabhai Bhagwandas, N C Dalal and Co.
3574-20—Mantri and Co, Rahimtulla Dada v Haji Ysuf Haji Ismail, Captain and V.
1944/24562-20—Malvi M R and Co, Mathuradas Narotamdas v Sagarmal Fulchand, Thakordas and D.
2570-20—Khandwalla and Co, Ramjidas Raghunathrai 'v Chothmul Gopikisson, Malvi M R and Co.
3292-20—Tyabji D and Co, Hakma Dema and Co v Kapurchand Talla, Edgelow G W and Co.
1948/24619-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Bai Parvati widow v Sha Naginbhai Karamchand, Dubash and Co.
1949/24620-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Bai Parvatibai widow v Shah Naginbhai Karamchand, Dubash and Co.
1950/14621-20—Thakoredas and D, Bai Manicore widow v Shah Nagindas Karamchand, Dubash and Co.
1962/24784-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Bai Manicore widow v Shah Naginbhai Karamchand, Dubash and Co.
1968/24882-20—Craigie B and C, Keshavlal Lalluchand v Chunilal Lallubhai and anr, Shroff and V.
1991/25059-20—Kanga and S, Dawood Moti and anr v Vohra Hakimji Amiji and anr, Unwalla P and P.
2923-20—Chitnis K and M, Lallubhai Jiwanji v Bhakwandas Dullabdas, Payne and Co.
3187-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck v Velji Shivji and ors, Captain and V, Payne and Co.
3638-20—Pandia and Co, Mahomed Essak v Sukur Aba and anr, M B Chothia.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
MATRIMONIAL SUITS.

1418-22—Dastur and Co, Cecilia Constance Rodgers v James Hope Nelson Rodgers, J P Wallace and Co.
2915-22—J P Wallace and Co, James Hope Nelson Rodgers v Cecelia Constance Rodgers, Dastur and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1530-22—Craigie B and C, Millers Timber Trading Co v Haji Bachoo Varaya and ors, Payne and Co.
2459-20—Wadia G and Co, Gangaram Assaram v Ganpat Karnaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUIT.)

3881-22—Dallas and Co, Usman Ahmed v Jiwan Nurmahomed and ors, Captain and V.

SHORT CAUSE.

4017-22—Sukhshanker and G, Vinayak Keshavdas v Dattatraya Ganesh Soman, Thakoredas and D.

SHORT CAUSES (REST SUITS).

3966-22—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand Kt v Laxmibai widow and ors, Dubash and Co.
4048-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chaturbhuj Jivandas v Rustomji Pallonji and ors, Payne and Co.
4063-22—Captain and V, Umerji Alibhoy v Pardeshi Deonarayan Ramrup, Manilal and K.
4096-22—N C Dalal and Co, Yeshwant Ramnath v Govind Jaydeo and ors.
4332-22—Nanu H and Co, Luxman Sukroji v Tajmal Jasraj and Co.
4350-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nagindas Narsidas Mehta v Framji Cowasji Hirana, Manchershaw and N.
4357-22—Thakoredas and D, Devidas Ramji and ors v Gamnaji Babhulmal, Motichand and D.
4360-22—Pandia and Co, The Bombay Motor Service Ltd v Jehangir Adarji Master, Vachha and Co.
4385-22—Kharas and Co, Kaikhushru Hormusji Baam and anr v Bai Pirojbai widow and anr.
4135-22—Unwalla P and P, Bhawanji Karsondas v Tribhowandas Damoderdas, Amin and D.
4246-22—Raghavaya N and Co, Nanalal Harkisondas v Soni Sakharam Jagannath.
4216-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Pirojshaw Kavasji Mistri v Garud Sakharam and ors.
4437-22—Dharamsey D and Co, Haji Mahomed Saleh bin Shaik Saheb Punday v Kaloo Miya Pinjari and ors.
4454-22—Chitnis K and M, Nur Mahomed Haji Alarakhia v Mariambai Calcuttawalla.
4480-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhoraji Binddey Co Ltd v Rustomji Bomanji Kotwal and ors, Amin and D, Manchershaw and N, Crawford B and Co.
4493-22—Nanu H and Co, Damji Nensi v Chapsey Kanji and anr, Mulji Th and Co.
4518-22—Kharas and Co, Kavasji Sorabji Minibecks v S Gordhan and Sons, N C Dalal and Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8.

S S Sicilia, Jenkins, Shanghai.
S S Jalatarang, Lawson, Karachi.
S S Sicilia:—The B I S N Co's China and Japan mail steamer Sicilia, 4171 tons, Captain K Jenkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from China and Japan Ports, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.
S S Jalatarang:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalatarang, 1463 tons, Captain A E Lawson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 8.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Yeddo, Tarssell, Calcutta.
S S Orna, Ellis, Colombo.
S S Yeddo:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Yeddo, 2481 tons, Captain G Tarssell, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.
S S Orna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Orna, 2977 tons, Captain H G Ellis, will sail to-day from harbour for Colombo, with ballast.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Shustar for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Antor for Dunkirk etc.
Steamer Alness for Dunkirk etc.
Steamer Istria for Dunkirk etc.
Steamer Salina for Dunkirk etc.
Steamer Bengal Maru for China and Japan.
Steamer Sicilia for China and Japan.
Steamer Alipore for China and Japan.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, January 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Chakrata, 3602, N. F., 8/1, M M and Co.
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 20/1, M and Co.
3 Barenfels 4679, Karachi 15/1, Graham and Co.
4 Chupra, 3962, N.F. .W.F.
4 Banca, 3794, Kobe, 14/1, M M and Co.
5 Khiva (s) 5,793 tons Yokohama, 30-12 Agent M M and Co.
10 Zaroba, 3657 Africa 10/1,
12 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 15/1, Graham and Co
13 Egremont 5256 N York 5/1 Vol. Bros.
14 Treneylos 3702, N.F. N.F. 4-1, M. M. & Co.
15 Zamera 2350 Dunkirk N.F. T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Java Maru, 2885, Kobe, N.F., O S Kaisha.
3 Barjora 1908, P. Gulf, 11/1, M M and Co.
6 Orna 2997, Calcutta N. F.
7 Bahadur 2336, N. F., N. F. T M & Co.
9 Nagato Maru 4325 Kobe, 12/1, N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 C Manchester 3566 Liverpool 6-1 K N and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Yeddo 2481, Colombo 8/1, Graham and Co.
B Jambada, 3252, Rangoon, 1071, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 8.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—87 bales Indian wool raw, L Abercrombie; 30 tons sliced potato meal, M Edwards; 3001 cwts myrabolams, C Jivanlal, 538 cwts deal seed, C Jivanlal; 200 bales clean cotton fly, V A Save.
S S Scindia for Marseilles:—128 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.
S S Scindia for Glasgow:—4002 cwts myrabolams, P Mathoordas.
S S Mantua for London:—1060 cwts lentils Indian, 554 cwts peas Indian, 256 cwts barley Indian, 1429 cwts jowari Indian, Louis Dreyfus; 12120 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 66 cwts gum tragacanth, M H Dehdashti; 18 bales woollen carpets, 3 bales lamb skin, M M T Afshur.
S S Barenfels for Malmoe:—110 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S Barenfels for Bremen:—220 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S Barenfels for Hamburg:—170 bales Indian cotton, raw, Volkart Bros; 275 bales Indian cotton raw, 330 bales country cotton fly, 635 bales country cotton waste, K Visram; 55 bales country cotton fly, V Jivandas; 44 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy and Co; 110 cwts casein flour, Coutts and Co.
S S Barenfels for Antwerp:—50 bales country cotton fly, K Visram; 330 bales Indian cotton raw, E Spinner.
S S Chapra for London:—9100 lbs wet cassing, M H Kaderbaksh.
S S A N Micholos for Havre:—3060 cwts rape seed, Strauss and Co.
S S Alness for Dunkirk:—1350 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.
S S Zamora for Dunkirk:—110 bales Indian cotton raw, Patel Bros; 770 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 840 bales 616 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 550 bales Indian cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 1000 cwts poppy seed, 3000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co; 220 bales Indian cotton F P, F F Campbell; 996 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha; 440 bales Indian raw cotton, F F Campbell.
S S Queda for Genoa:—560 tons old iron handy price, 510 tons old iron scraps, K M Nathoo.
S S Queda for Marseilles:—110 bales Indian cotton F P, F F Campbell.
S S Banca for Kobe:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.
S S Capedomonte for Genoa:—110 bales Indian cotton raw, M Meyer; 6 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S Takooka Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.
S S Takooka Maru for Hongkong:—35 cwts shark fins, A Haji; 75 cwts shark fins, 15 cwts fish maws, R Damji.
S S Java Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.
S S Java Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.
S S Java Maru for Moji:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.
S S Java Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S Nagoto Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 8.

S S Surada from Australia, Agents B I S N Co:—From Brisbane:—56 horses, 2 cows. cows.
From Western:—245 horses.
From Newcastle:—4472 tons coal.
From Melbourne:—40 kegs M tallow.
From Sydney:—94 pipes tallow, 422 cases jams.

S S Chakrata from Rangoon, Agents M Mackenzie:—70578 bags rice, 852 cases 50 bags cutch, 21 bales old tarpolins, 3 cases cigars, 577 pieces teak square, 9723 pieces teak sleepers, 20612 pieces 4431 bundles teak scantlings, 7009 pieces 1535 bundles teak boards.

S S Taroba from Durban, Agents B I S N Co:—6 cases 9 boxes cheese, 20 cases brandy, 4 cases haberdashery, 5 cases perfumery, 14 bundles hides, 56 bags gum, 1319 tusks 10 cases ivory, 4084 bundles cloves, 325 bundles C stems, 673 bales cotton, 5 bags dara, 985 bundles cowries, 3 bundles raw silk.
S S Kilindini from Allipi, Agents E I S N Co:—1978 robbins 478 bags ginger, 699 bags pepper, 490 bags turmeric, 119 bags katcholum.
S S Anglo-Colombian from Cardiff, Agents Scindia S N Co:—9309 tons 18 cwts coal.
The O S K steamer "Burma Maru" left Colombo on the 7th instant and is due to arrive here on the 11th noon.

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MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS
For children after weaning and invalids.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

PROVISION FOR EDUCATION

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION."

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when the chairman of the Standing Committee introduced the budget estimates in a lengthy speech. He thought that the charge levelled against the Corporation that it was a landlord institution was malicious and unfounded.. The question of the renewal of the Gas Company's contract for a further period of seven years came in for a good deal of discussion, before it was referred to the Roads Committee for reports.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia moved:—

"That the Corporation place on record their sense of the heavy loss sustained by this City in the sad, cudden and untimely death on the 18th December 1922 of Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Sheriff-elect for the year 1923, who, as a member of the Corporation for 3 years and generally as a public spirited and philanthropic citizen, rendered valuable services to the City."

Sir D. M. Petit, seconding, said the deceased was a perfect nobleman and took the greatest interest in the affairs of the Corporation, long after he had retired.

Dr. Viegas, Mr. Dabholker, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Haveliwalla further supported the resolution.

The President wished to associate himself with the resolution and said the deceased was a perfect *Shettia* of the old type.

The resolution was adopted.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Dr. Javle then introduced the budget estimates. He said:

Against an estimated income of Rs. 2,96,85,000 provision has been made for expenditure estimated at Rs. 2,99,16,000. It is proposed to meet the deficit of Rs. 2,31,000 from the Surplus Cash Balance which at the end of the year will, according to the estimates, stand at Rs. 12,61,000. Our revenue for the next year shows an increase of Rs. 30 lakhs. This is a striking illustration of the vitality of our resources. For the Budget year the Commissioner has allowed for an expansion of Rs. 16¼ lakhs in the income from the General Tax and this includes a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs which it is hoped to realize from enhanced assessments consequent on the increase in rents allowed by the recent revision of the Rent Act. Having regard to the scale of increases sanctioned by the Legislature after the Budget was framed, it is probable that the actual income will be more than Rs. 5 lakhs. The deficit anticipated while framing the Budget will thus be converted into a surplus provided there is no rise in expenditure. But I hope, sir, that despite this probability no one will put forward any proposal for a reduction in the rates of taxes proposed by the Commissioner and the Standing Committee.

"LAND LORD CORPORATION."

It has been repeatedly urged at this board that considering the growing demands of the City and the rapid increase in the annual outlay, we should have in hand a surplus cash balance of at least Rs. 15 lakhs. Until recently we managed to have thirty to fifty lakhs in hand as our reserve and even with such a large reserve the majority of the Corporation—even though it is often maliciously and unjustifiably described as the landlord Corporation set its face against proposals to reduce taxation on the strength of the surplus funds. To-day the working cash balance is less than 7 lakhs and the Standing Committee's note appended to the next year's budget shows that the net unhypothecated Working Cash Balance is estimated to stand at the end of the year 1923-24 at Rs. 7,68,000 only. In view of this depleted balance I am sure the Corporation will not countenance any suggestion for a reduction in taxation, even though there is a probability of it being augmented by four or five lakhs of rupees.

Against the increase of 30 lakhs in income the Budget provides for an increase of nearly the same amount in expenditure. But for the departure made in the mode of financing the outlay on the construction and maintenance of roads this increase would have been much greater. The Commissioner has proposed and the Standing Committee have accepted his proposal that a large percentage of this outlay should be debited to capital. The course proposed does not offend against any of the established canons of taxation. Indeed it is but equitable to adopt it, and I wonder why it was not thought of long before.

Heretofore a sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs was provided from revenue towards the acquisition of set-backs. The Commissioner has eliminated this provision from the next budget and the Standing Committee have accepted this departure from the usual practice. The expenditure on street improvements is a legitimate charge on Capital. Therefore it is the policy of the Corporation to debit the bulk of this outlay to Loan Funds. The Commissioner now proposes that the liability hitherto borne by revenue should be transferred to the Land and Building Fund. While this change relieves the revenue, it does not constitute any new departure from the established practice in as much as the Land and Building Fund represents merely a portion of revenue set aside for specific purposes.

Another expedient resorted to by the Commissioner to keep down the expenditure for the year is the elimination of the usual provision for New Works. The unexpended balances available for new works provided for in the current and the preceding years amounts to Rs. 4,70,000. The Commissioner, therefore, does not ask for any more funds on this account. He has, however, attached to the Budget a list of the New Works which it is desirable to undertake so that, if approved, all or any of these could be undertaken either in lieu of the works already sanctioned or from savings accruing on works I have touched upon almost all the salient features of this Budget. I may, however, be permitted to refer specifically to a few items of expenditure. In the Debt charges there is an increase of Rs. 26,36,000. This is only natural in view of the extensive loan works programme to which we are committed the development of the city and the improvement of its water supply. As the Corporation are aware, Government have agreed to advance loans to us and the most gratifying arrangement in regard to these loans is that we are allowed to receive the advances as and when required and in such instalments as are convenient to us. Had we raised our loans in the market, we should have had to borrow the full amounts of the loans comparatively early in the year and would have had to pay interest thereon.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The increased provision under education is Rs. 2,87,000 exclusive of the provision of Rs. 8,31,000 that would be necessary to give effect to the decision of the Corporation to introduce compulsory primary education in F and G Wards of the City. It is for the Corporation to decide how to finance this project. Pending such decision no provision has been made, as it is an open question whether there should be a special for this purpose or whether the cost of compulsory education should also be met from the proceeds from the General Tax, also whether the wards in whose special interests the expenditure is to be incurred should not be called upon to make a special contribution to the cost, Sir, it has to be recognised that there is a difference of opinion on the subject and therefore it is that both the Commissioner and the Standing Committee have refrained from making any specific provision in the Budget for this expenditure.

ROAD SCRAPINGS AND SLUSH.

The question of removal of road scrapings and slush is another hardly annual. During the last monsoon the Acting Commissioner Mr. Masani repeatedly asked us not to be needlessly hard on the Conservancy Department which found it a hopeless task to keep many of our public and private streets free from slush for the simple reason that they were either altogether unpaved or had hardly any metalled surface. Until there is an improvement in the road surfaces a very large staff would be necessary to deal effectively with road scrapings and slush. The Health Officer, therefore, asked for an extra staff costing Rs 64 [illegible]. The Commissioner, however, proposes to deal with the cause rather than with the symptoms of the disease. He promises to put the road surfaces in better condition in the next year and has therefore vetoed the demand for the extra staff, a decision which I have no doubt will meet with the approval of the Corporation.

Mr. President, I shall not weary the Corporation any longer by going into greater details but I may be permitted to offer a few general remarks concerning the progress made in the past in the municipal administration of the City. This meeting, sir, is the last Budget Meeting of the Corporation constituted under the Municipal Act of 1888. In view of the recent amendment of the Act the so-called landlord Corporation will make room for the Tenants Corporation. Before the end of the month there will be general elections of Councillors by the newly constituted electorated. This is therefore, a fit occasion to review briefly the achievements of the Corporation during the years that have preceded this epoch-making change in its constitution. It is also an occasion for the celebration of our jubilee in the sense that it is now fifty years since the legislature first conferred on the citizens of Bombay the right to elect members of the Corporation. He then went into the particular of the growth of the City.

On the motion of Mr. J. M. Mehta the consideration was adjourned to next meeting.

CONTRACT WITH GAS CO.

Dr. N. C. Javle then moved that the contract with the Gas Company, be renewed for a further period of seven years, as recommended by the Standing Committee.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment referring the matter to the Roads Committee for report within one month. He thought the action of the executive was very high-handed.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supporting the amendment said they could not think of binding the Corporation for the next seven years to use gas light.

The Commissioner said the contract was only a rate contract, and they had to pay the rate only so long as they used the Company's gas. If they pulled down the lamps in certain roads, they need not pay the Company. He, however, thought that electric lighting on a large scale in place of gas was not practical politics as the original cost was four times and the annual cost about four times. At any rate it was not within the range of practical politics,—this substitution of electric lighting for gas lighting.

Mr. K. F. Nariman complained of the defective lighting in the city and said that as far as lighting was concerned even smaller cities could show a better record. He feared the Company was not supplying them with gas at the pressure contracted for. He agreed that the amendment should be adopted.

After some further speaches had been made the amendment was carried.

Th Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD ON TOUR,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TALALA, Jan. 7.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd arrived at Talala yesterday and was received by His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh. The night was spent at Sasan in the Gir forest where His Excellency had a successful lion shot to-day. In the evening His Excellency returned to Talala by motor and after dinner departed by a special train for Bombay.

M. C. C. OUT FOR 384 RUNS.

LONDON, January 8.

Christchurch.—M. C. C. were all out for 384. New Zealand made 270 for eight wickets and declared.—Reuter.

AMERICAN ATHLETES IN NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, January 8.

Wellington.—At the first appearance of the visiting American athletes Wilson (New Zealander) beat American Krogness in the hundred and twenty yards hurdles race in fifteen seconds. The American, Merchant won throwing the hammer with a throw of one hundred and fifty five feet nine and a quarter inches.—Reuter.

THE ADULLAMITES

MR. ACHARIAR'S HOPES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VIZIANAGARAM, Jan. 5.

Mr. C. Viziaraghavachariar, ex-President who was on his way to Madras from Gaya was interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative at Vizianagaram. Asked what thought of the outcome of the Congress, Mr. Achariar gave it his conviction that the resolutions the last session were decidedly an advance on those of the previous Congresses in that the former recognized the natural rights of man. He referred, somewhat ruefully to the diversion created by Mr. Das and his followers who, he considered, were ill-advised in retiring into the 'cave.' In his opinion, they might have done better had they kept an open mind or remained neutral on the question of entry into Councils. He hoped, however, there the Adullamites would realise the full effect of the step they have taken and return to the fold to co-operate whole-heartedly with the people for the attainment of Swaraj.

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT AMRAOTI.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Jan. 8.

A Conference of literary men in Berar, Central Provinces (Marathi), East Khandesh and Nizam's Dominions to establish a combined Vidarbha Sahitya Sangha is to be held at Amraoti on the 13th and 14th January. Invitations are being issued by the chairman of the Reception Committee, Principal Oak and Mr. Balwant Ganesh Khaparde, Secretary. Other signatories to the invitation are Hon. Mr. Khaparde; Hon. Mr. Justice Keshorao, High Court Judge, Hyderabad; and Messrs Shripal Krishna Kolhatkar, Gopalrao Ogle (Editor, "Maharashtra") and Narayan Narasimha Phadnis (Editor, Kavyaratnavali").

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

There was a better feeling evidenced in jute shares owing to a stronger market for Hessians. Clive and Howrah as usual took up most of the attention of bazar speculators and the higher priced stocks were firmer in sympathy. Cottons showed no change in absence of enquiry. The same lack of interest continued in the coal section with more sellers than buyers. Burrakur alone advanced a point on some enquiry. Tea and miscellaneous groups only came in for isolated transactions with hardly any alteration prices. Followng were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 58/2, 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47 83/8.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla ordinary 120.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 73/8.

Cotton:—Agra United 6/2, Bowreah 700, Dunbar 292, Kesoram 9/4.

Jute:—Anglo-India 382, Benjamin 4/14 discount, Budge Budge 442, Clive 37, Craig 7/15 Empire 54, Howrah 54, Hooghly 65, Kelvin 739, Lothian 387 Orient 186 Northbrook 54/8 Reliance 49/4 Union 452/8 Waverley 9/8.

Coal:—Bengal 802 Burrakur 36/12 Nazira 8/8.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 2/12 Hooghly Flour 39/4, British India Corporation osdinary 8/8 Indo-Burma Tin 5/4 Titaghur Paper 9/10.

Tea:—Atal 11/14, Tumsong Tea 15/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and three thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling four and one eighth pence.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Najibai (20) a Hindu woman.

The evidence showed that the deceased was crossing the up line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Dadar on Sunday morning when a local train from Bandra suddenly came and knocked her down. The driver applied the brake and tried to stop the engine but could not do so before the deceased was run over. She was injured on the head and her left leg was cut off. She died on the spot.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.

On Sunday a number of labourers were returning to the shore from a barge in a tony when the boat capsized and the occupants were thrown into water. After swimming when they went ashore, it was found that one man was missing. A search was instantly made and the body was recovered from the mud under the boat.

An inquest was held by the Coroner on Monday when the deceased was identified as Sawlaram Dhondiba (22). The evidence showed that when the boat capsized there were in all ten persons. They were all thrown in water. When they swam ashore the deceased was found missing. The boat capsized as the weight was more on one side than the other. There was a tindal of the boat as well as other boat men but on this occasion no boatmen were in the boat, and the labourers employed by the contractors, Ruttonji Bomanji and Co. made use of the long bamboos to move the boat to the barge and back. No one was supervising the loading or unloading of the boat

The jury returned a verdict of death from drowning in the sea owing to the capsizing of the boat which had ten passengers but no boatman. The jury were of opinion that the contractors (Ruttonji Bomanji and Co) should be required to provide for due supervision when labourers were being sent in their boats.

Paris.—The French newspapers announce that forty mining and naval engineers have left bound for Essen but they will first await instructions at Dusseldorf. Various movements of the troops are reported.—Reter.

PORBANDAR ADMINISTRATION.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO RULER.

In his speech at the State Banquet at Porbandar, H. E. Sir George Lloyd said:—

One of the important events that occurred early in my term of office I remember to be the installation of your Highness and since then I have followed with unusual interest the series of achievements that to-day mark your Highness not only as an able administrator but as a ruler of outstanding merit. Whilst then my appreciative attention has been drawn at intervals during the last few years to the affairs of this State. I had until yesterday been compelled to confine my knowledge of it to a glimpse of its foreshore from the deck of a passing ship, to the articles on Porbandar that periodically appear in the press and to the stone which stands as a monument to Porbandar enterprise in many a building in Bombay. Yesterday and to-day I have been privileged to add to my store of Indian memories a series of unforgetable scenes which will long remain with me and all those who are your Highness' guests on this occasion. Your Highness, I am sure that I may congratulate you on an ambition that prompts you to build the future of this State on its past history. In the response of Porbandar to the call of the Empire in the anxious years of the war, in the public works that have occupies your industry up to the present and in the resolve with which you are facing the future I see signs that can portend only success and prosperity.

I can well appreciate the importance that your Highness attaches to the vital necessity of an efficient railway to serve this port and I hope that the tale of increase represented by the State railway export statistics will expand in increasing volume as your problems are solved. Your port itself has not been neglected and I see no reason why you should not enjoy a recrudescence of your ancient trade. Far cry though it may be from Mozambique to Malabar it has not been far enough in the past to inhabit the zeal of local traders and with a careful examination of conditions and with the impetus of State encouragement there is, I think, nothing to prevent a great revival. In the quarries, the cement works and electrification of the city which I was privileged to inaugurate yesterday, the outside world has ample proof that Porbandar is awake both to the advantages of its natural gifts and to the needs of modern civilisation; but to my mind the surest indication of sound progress is the State's continual interest in the needs of its subjects. Your Highness has referred in amply generous terms to the friendly relations that exist between Porbandar and my Government and it gives me great pleasure to reciprocate them. I trust that your Highness will continue to find in me and in the officers of my Government a source of assistance and advice adequate to your needs.

I have listened with a feeling of deep pleasure to the eloquent manner in which your Highness has referred to your aims for your State and your people. The obvious sincerity with which your Highness spoke, as well as the evidence of the firmness of your Highness' intentions, will have impressed all who heard them, I have the fullest confidence that this State will prosper much under your Highness' charge and that great good will ensue from your Highness' guidance and direction.

TATA WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL GENERAL GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, the annual general gathering of the Tata Sons' Workmen's Institute was held on Sunday afternoon, at Dadar Road, Lady Dorab Tata presiding. In the beginning there was an interesting programme of drills and songs and dialogues by the boys from the different schools belonging to the Institute. There was also a good exhibition of the articles produced by the students and the boys gave a fine demonstration of fire drill which was much appreciated.

REPORT FOR 1922.

The report for the year stated among other things:—

The Tata Sons Workmen's Institute was started by the Social Service League on 1st November 1918 for carrying on welfare work for the operatives employed in the cotton mills under the agency of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., the latter having offered to bear the expenses of the same. The Institute has four centres of work, viz., the Tata Mills, Dadar Road, Parel; the Standard Mills, New Prabhadevi Road, Dadar; the David Mills, Carroll Road, Lower Parel; and the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla. The activities carried on by the Institute may be divided into (1) Economic Improvement; (2) Education of Children and Adults; (3) Medical Relief, Sanitation and Hygiene; (4) Child Welfare; (5) Physical Culture; (6) Recreation; (7) Temperance, Social Purity and Cooperative Propaganda; (8) Works Committees; and (9) Miscellaneous Activities. During the period under report three new activities, viz., a first aid class, sanitary committees and writing and sending to the post office workmen's moneyorders, were undertaken. As regards the old activities, savings banks were started in the beginning of the year at the Standard and the David Mills in addition to those at the Swadeshi and the Tata Mills. A sewing class for women in the workmen's chawls at Kurla as well as for half-time working girls in the Swadeshi and the Tata Mills. A sewing class for supplying articles of domestic use to the workmen at the cheap rates was started at Kurla. A branch for selling cloth at cheap rates to the workmen was added to the David Mills Cooperative Store. A cooperative credit society for the clerks in the Swadeshi Mills was started in the year under report. There was a slight increase in the membership of the cooperative credit societies during the year under report, there being a steady progress since the beginning. The cooperative stores and the Tata Mills cheap grain shop did not show any considerable improvement in their condition in spite of the efforts made by the Institute's workers to popularise them. However, the David Mills cooperative store, which was nearly in a hopeless condition some months after it was started, showed some signs of revival and the branch which was started in the year under report for selling cloth served as a prop to it. The number of students in the half-timers' day schools declined, but the decline was mainly due to a reduction in the number of half-timers employed in the mills. A number of wrestling matches were held under the auspices of the two gymnasia at the Swadeshi Mills centre, attracting spectators numbering several thousands.

BENEVOLENCE OF THE TATAS.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, interpreting Lady Tata's speech, said she was very pleased with the sports and drills and all what she had seen there. She was also glad that the money spent by the Institute had gladdened the hearts of so many boys and girls. They were prepared to spend even more money for the welfare of the workmen if necessary.

Mr. Kulkarni, speaking on behalf of the Social Service League, said Tatas were always willing to help their workmen by every means in their power, only the League had not a sufficient number of men to undertake the work. They were thankful to them for the valuable help they had rendered to the Institutes.

With a vote of thanks the proceedings terminated.

MADHAVJI MILLS STRIKE.

The strike of the Madhavji Dharamsey Mills practically came to an end on Monday. After the gates were opened on Monday morning the operatives of the carding and spinning departments walked in and with the help of ninety new men resumed work. The weavers, also, expressed desire to resume work and they were told by the management to start work from Monday provided they do so peacefully without giving any trouble.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Since writing my last letter which you kindly published, the Entertainment Tax Bill was taken up and passed. All my declamations against it have therefore proved a cry in the wilderness. Even the recommendation of the Select Committee exempting admissions up to six annas, was thrown to the winds. I have therefore the satisfaction of being described in company of notables. I am again courting the same disaster in connection with the rules.

The draft rules proposed by the Government for the collection of the duty under the "Bombay Entertainment Duty Act" are published. On reading them a professional eye can at once see that they are impractical, irksome and ill-thought. With due deference to the capacity of the framers, I can only say that they ought to have consulted theatre managers of all grades and varieties for the details necessary to be known in framing these rules. They have obviously not done so, and the result is that most of these rules will have to be recast for a proper working. I desire to point out some of the difficulties, anomalies and imperfections that suggest to me.

1. No stamps can be purchased by any one from any one except a properly authorised person. It is hard to see the gist of this rule. I cannot see why when once the stamps are sold by Government to one theatre, they should not be purchased by any other theatre. It may often happen that a theatre may attract unanticipatedly large crowds and stamps may fall short. Government will not keep stamps for sale during the night although it may have to, I fear in the long run.

The proprietor would naturally run for a loan of the required stamps from a co-professionist. If he cannot so borrow, he loses his house and Government loses its revenue. This is surely not a result Government will allow or relish. Itinerant dramatists or performers come in day and may go also in a day. They may have to lose a performance for want of stamps. Stamp offices may be having a holiday, where could stamps be had on those days? Such and several other contingencies may happen and performances delayed or lost to the detriment of Government and the profession. These will have to be provided for.

Facilities and attractiveness while benefiting the profession benefit Government also. In ignoring the concessions granted by the theatres in their admissions, Government has lost sight of this fact.

The mere issue of a season ticket has been taken as its full use and duty is assessed on the total paid. This may not always be true. The ticket may not be used as often and refund may be claimed. How is the duty to be refunded? No provision has been made.

The torn half of tickets are required to be preserved till next mid-day It goes without saying that the theatre or its office, if any, is awake by night and asleep by day and a working officer has to be found by the theatrewalla for this purpose. The only answer would be, keep up night after night and then legislate.

Every proprietor shall keep a register of stamps purchased and issued and what of lost, spoiled or burnt ones? What of itinerant poor play-houses, who can afford to carry all their registers, accounts and owings in their blessed heads. When once the tickets are paid for, why account for them at all?

Rule 15 suddenly mentions a mechanical contrivance. Where is it to come from? This will, of course, I presume, be supplied by Government at its own cost as it is meant for its purpose purely. Surely the theatre may not have to pay for it. Will not this contrivance contrive to block the passages of such public places in times of emergency as a fire or other alarm?

No person except one paying a fare may pass the contrivance. Where are the theatre servants, door-keepers or the audience itself to pass through to ge out and come in, say even for blowing their nose.

Keep a list of complimentary tickets. Some may not like to be mentioned by their names as free guests. Would you not mind them?

The poor theatrewalla has to:—(1) keep a register of stamps; (2) register of complimentary tickets; (3) keep office open at mid-day; (4) produce for inspection all his records and books and tickets or portions of tickets; (5) fill printed forms A to E; (6) submit a weekly return of soldiers and sailors admitted without duty; (7) put new doors in his theatre, which may not be possible.

Lot of things to do for no benefit to himself. Why should Government expect so much work without any return? The poor deluded proprietor thought he was an independent professionalist, but by his very profession he becomes a servant of Government but honorary of course though compulsory.

I have a lot of things more to say, but I suppose I have said enough to induce the Secretariat to recast the rules with the help and advice of the poor proprietors whom it wants so much to yoke but in softer and comfortable harness, let it be, if it is to be.

In conclusion, I would pray that in the interest both of Government revenue and the poor proprietor, a meeting be held wherein all grades of proprietors should be invited to speak out their minds. Has this democratic era dawned?—Yours, etc.,

BALWANT ANANT WAGH.

Poona City,
Aryan Cinema,
6th January, 1922.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY AT GOVT. HOUSE.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

At an Investiture to be held at Government House, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 10th January, 1923, at 5-30 p.m., his Excellency the Governor intends to present the Letters Patent of Knighthood to Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw; the insignia of a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to Mr. W. E. Copleston, Major C. C. J. Barrett; the insignia of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to Mr. T. R. D. Bell, Mr. J. B. Murzban, Major L. E. Lang, Khan Bahadur N. H. Choksy; the insignia of an Officer in the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to Lady Chinubhai Madhavlal, Lieut-Colonel C. D. Myres; the insignia of an Officer in the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Honorary Major S. K. Engineer, Captain T. J. Brewin; the insignia of the Imperial Service Order to Mr. C. M. Tijoriwala; the insignia of a Member in the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to Dr. B. V. Mule; the insignia of a Member in the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to Captain P. X. Godinho; the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class to Dr. R. H. Scott; the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class to Mr. B. N. Karanjia; the King's Police Medal to Mr. I. C. Boyd; the Sanad and Badge of Khan Bahadur to Khan Bahadur Dorab Edalji Nagarvala, Khan Bahadur Jal Dossabhai Dubash; the Sanad and Badge of Rao Bahadur to Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Harshadrai Dhruva, Rao Bahadur Shankar Sadashiv Metkar, Rao Bahadur Girdharlal Uttamram Parekh, Rao Bahadur Lakshman Janardhan Apte, Rao Bahadur Bapu Hari Godbole, Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Anant Palekar, Rao Bahadur Maruti Tukaram Kamte, Rao Bahadur Laxmanrao Vishwanath Pophale, Rao Bahadur Harilal Nimchand Gosalia, Rao Bahadur Damodar Ganesh Padhye, Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Harischandra Desai; the Sanad and Badge of Khan Sahib to Khan Sahib Navroji Dorabji Dhakmarvala, Khan Sahib Karamali Ibrahim, Khan Sahib Umarbhai Kalubhai Desai, Khan Sahib Yusufbhai Abdulbhai Momin, Khan Sahib Hormusji C. Pastakia, Khan Sahib Fatehmahomed Ahmed; the Sanad and Badge of Rao Sahib to Rao Sahib Narayan Balvant Shintre, Rao Sahib V. V. Iyer, Rao Sahib Ramkrishna Damodar Kolatkar, Rao Sahib Ramrao Ganpatrao Kamalakar, Rao Sahib Kalyan Sadashiv Yardi, Rao Sahib Trikamlal Lallubhai Desai, Rao Sahib Solbappa Sanganbasappa Mangsuli, Rao Sahib Shankarlal Keshavlal Vyas, Rao Sahib Mahadevrao Devji Rane, Rao Sahib Gurunath Vithal Madurkar, Rao Sahib Mukund Sarvottam Mahimkar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, 31, Sprott Road Ballard Estate, 3-30 p.m.

C. Ward candidates meeting re. Municipal Elections, Arya Bhavan Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m

WEDNESDAY, January 10.

Public meeting at Madhav Baug. Lectures on "Cow Protection". Maharaja of Darbhanga to preside at 5-30 p.m.

Mme. Bella Pevsner's lecture on Palestine Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Prof. P. Geddes to preside.

Bombay Races: Seventh Extra Meeting. Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 11.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Special Meeting, 4-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 13.

Bombay Races: Eighth Extra Meeting. The s.s. Kashgar with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

HIGH COURT.

The High Court re-opened yesterday after the Christmas vacation.

The Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Mr. Justice Crump sat on the Appellate Side.

There were six Courts on the Original Side presided over by Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah, Justice Marten, Justice Rajpli, Justice Pratt, Justice Fawcett, and Justice Mullo respectively.

KHADI FOR SALE AT 25 PER CENT. LOSS.

Sheth Karsondas Doongersey has kept Khadi worth Rs. 200 in the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to be sold at annas six per yard (25 per cent. loss). This Khadi is for retail sale only

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

We understand that Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas is a candidate on behalf of the Indian Merchants Chamber for election to the Municipal Corporation. Mr. Ishwardas has been a member of the Committee of the Chamber for the last two years, and is also a sitting member of the Corporation.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya who is seeking election for one of the three seats that are becoming vacant very soon in the Senate of the University of Bombay in a letter to the Registered Graduates of the University says, "If I am elected and the first of the subjects I have a mind to tackle is to get the Bombay University Act amended in such a way as to give the majority of seats to the elected members."

CHEATING TRAMWAY CO.

On Friday a Hindu passenger named Vithooba Hari while alighting from the tramcar at Jacob Circle Terminus, asked the Inspector No. 1 for his ticket, he pointed to a ticket folded in his ring and on being made to produce the same it was found that it was a ticket which had been previously used on another trip. He was charged in the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday before Mr. Oliveira and on the evidence of Inspector No. 1 corroborated by Mr. Fraser he was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

COW PROTECTION.

MEETING AT MADHVBAG.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Gow Raksha Mandali, and Bombay Humanitarian League, A Hindu meeting of the followers of Sanatana Dharma presided over by the Hon. Maharajadhiraja, of Darbhanga will be held in Madhav Baug at 5-30 p.m. (to. 7.) on Wednesday, to consider what steps should be taken to preserve the fold of Sanatana Dharma on Hindu community and for Gow Raksha and to form an organization for this purpose. Speakers will address on the necessity of preserving Sanatana Dharma and Gow Raksha. Those who are in favour of this movement are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Nationalists' Municipal party, C Ward, a public meeting will be held at the corner of Mr. Cursetji Street and Phiphpote Lane to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (D. 7.), when Mr. V. V. Vaidya will preside and messrs. Mahomed Ismail Curtay, Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, Keshavdas H. Gandhi and Mr. B. N. Motiwala will speak on the ensuing Municipal election. All are cordially invited.

VICTIM TO TETANUS.

About ten days ago one Shitalprasad Agodhyaprasad (21) a Marwadi received a cut while wrestling. He took no notice of the injury till Saturday last when he was found to be suffering from tetanus. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on saturday evening.

CONVICTED OF GAMBLING.

On Monday at Mazagon before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Dr. R. N. Rahim and Khan Bahadur A. R. Kadwani, Inspector Fern, charged Ibrahim Haji Karim with gambling in a public street on the 6th instant.

The evidence showed that the accused was standing along Grant Road near "Dinshoos" bungalow and taking bets on race horses. Some slips of paper and Rs. 34-7-6 were found on his person.

The defence of the accused was that he was not accepting bets but was going to bet at Gandhi's betting shop near by.

The Court convicted the accused on evidence and fined him Rs. 100 or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

"THEFT OF OFFICE RECORDS."

With reference to the report, which appeared in our yesterday's issue, of the Police Court case in which Mr. Peter Thomas Noronha was charged with the theft of office records belonging to the Allmans Company's Mercantile Agency, and the plea of "guilty" advanced by him, Mr. Noronha writes to us to say that our report does not sufficiently explain the defence he put forward in the case. He says his defence was as follows:—

"I was a partner in the firm of Allmans Company. Mr. D'Mello has not settled my partnership accounts. I have not the means to sue him in a Court of Law; therefore, to compel him to do so, I remove the papers." Further, Mr. Noronha says that no cash book was removed, as stated in the report.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, January 9, 1923.

THE RIZA NUR INCIDENT.

The attempt of the Allies to represent as outrageous Riza Nur Bey's protest against their continued harping on the subject of an Armenian national home, to be carved out of Turkish territory, is likely to succeed with those who know only of the sufferings of the Armenians at the hands of the Turks, having heard nothing of the previous sufferings of the Turks at the hands of the Armenians. A Reuter's telegram represents the Turkish delegate as "angrily refusing to discuss the question of an Armenian national home." He "stood up, shouted and waved his arms. He charged the Allies with employing Armenians to rule Turks and left the hall in a rage." Our special correspondent, on the other hand, thus describes the incident:

"Delacroix, French delegate, wished to speak in turn, but was forestalled by Riza Nur, who declared that the Turkish delegation had definitely rejected all these suggestions, that he quite understood that the Entente which had armed and encouraged the Armenians and other Christians against Turkey, must feel some moral responsibility towards them; but that, not having come to Lausanne to discuss the dismemberment of Turkey, he could not be present at the reading of such statements, and found himself obliged to leave the meeting."

People who do not know that the Allies actually did "arm and encourage the Armenians against Turkey", and who are unaware of the unheard of sufferings which that method of "stabbing in the back" entailed to a nation already fighting for its life against tremendous odds may consider Riza Nur's indignation unjustifiable in the circumstances, but we do not. His indignation was what every honest man would have felt in his place, but we are sorry that he should have played into the hands of "Comrade Curzon" and his propagandists by disclosing it.

For the benefit of those who have been taught to think of the Armenians as Christ-like lambs deserving of all human sympathy, we reprint the following from a long leading article which appeared in "The Chronicle" of Feb. 3, 1921: "There is no lack of evidence against the Armenians from Czarist Russian no less than Turkish official sources. It falls into three periods: (1) that of the Russian advance into Turkey in February, March, April 1915; before (upon the evidence) a single Armenian had been massacred by the Turks and before the order of the Turkish Government for the deportation of Armenians from regions near the frontier or the coast to concentration camps in the interior was issued. For this period the only direct evidence is that of the Turkish official inquiry which was held when the Turkish army temporarily drove back the Russian Army in the same year. This Turkish evidence may be considered partial by those who hold that only Christians speak the truth in Eastern lands; but by all who know the peoples of Anatolia it will be admitted as at least as trustworthy as that of the Armenian propagandists upon whose veracity Lord Bryce relied. It has none of those picturesque, appealing touches which affect the reader of Lord Bryce's book. The following is from the deposition of one Mehmed Abdur-Rahman Oghlu of Mush(a lad of 18, made upon oath before the Mudir of Hani: "I was wounded in the battle which took place near the village of Betkewo about the middle of January. I, with three sick comrades, having followed the army in its march, was captured by eight of the enemy, who first of all put out the eyes of the soldier Huseyn, one of my comrades, after which they said to him: "Get up and look, are there any Ottoman soldiers coming?" Then they dragged him into a dell and shot him. That done, they caught hold of another of my comrades; him too they put to death after having tortured him terribly. The turn of my third comrade came. They cut off his. . . . which they put in his mouth, and then he was butchered. I recognised among the scoundrels three Armenians (names and addresses given). The five others were Russian soldiers. These bandits approached me and telling me that such would be the fate of all the Musulmans they made a fire in which they reddened the points of their bayonets. . . . I raised piercing cries, when a Russian soldier came to rescue me from torture and, taking me aside, told me that he was a Musulman from Kazan, and that he could save me We went in the direction of the village Til, when we met about 800 Muslim fugitives of both sexes and all ages. Cossacks and Armenian bands assailed them and exterminated them without exception. Towards evening we reached Til. The Armenians had carried off with them two Muslim women after the sack of Kara Misheh village. The two women in question were with child. They were placed in the middle of the crowd. Two Russian soldiers and two Armenians betted that they could guess the sex of the children, and then cut them open. . . . . Five minutes later, four Russians and Six Armenians brought in six young Muslim girls. Among the said Armenians I recognised one from Ziaret, near Mush. A Russian officer came and chose one of the girls and led her off. Then the Russian soldiers ordered the girls to make their prayer (*namaz*). While they were at their devotions. . . at the same time the Cossacks pointed me out to the Armenians and said to them: "Ask that man whether Muslim prayer is done in that way. Tell him we will make all Muslims make that kind of prayer." I spent three nights in the village of Til. Then, though suffering terribly from my wounds, I was able to escape, thanks to the Russian Muslim soldier. Towards dawn I reached the heights above Kasan. From piercing cries I learnt that the Armenian-Russians were butchering the people of the village. . . ." Of what happened in the vilayets of Van and Bitlis after that we have plenty of sworn evidence from Muslims but of non-Turkish evidence only a debate in the Russian Duma of which the "Manchester Guardian" published a curtailed report, and an admission by the "Times" correspondent that the Armenians in the vilayet of Van "took bloody vengeance on their enemies."

The second period is that of the Russian occupation of Eastern Anatolia from the autumn of 1915, to the spring of 1918. Of the massacres committed by the Armenians during this period there is evidence from Russian sources. It may be summed up in the statement made by every Russian officer who has borne testimony on this subject, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Caucasus, that the Armenians committed atrocities upon the Muslim population wherever and when ever they could get the chance in all the occupied territory; and that if it had not been for the strong protection given by the Russian officers, not a single Turk in all that territory would have been left alive. A long account of the atrocities committed by the Armenians during this period upon the helpless population and the Turkish prisoners was included, as an appendix, in the Report of the Danish Red Cross Commission which inspected Turkish prison and internment camps in 1917. Though that Report has not been published, we are in possession of a copy through the kindness of a Danish high official. We shall not quote any of the evidence for this period, as the charges are essentially the same as those for

(3) The period of the gradual withdrawal of the Russian army in February, March and April 1918. We quote the following from two statements made by Lieut.-Col. Tverdokhleboff, interim Commandant of the fortress of Erzeroum and Deve-Boynou, Colonel Commanding the 11th Regiment of garrison artillery, dated Erzeroum April 6 and April 19, respectively. The first is a report made to the Russian Commander-in-Chief, the second an official statement made to the Turkish military authorities.

(1st extract) "Lieut.-Col. Griaznoff who had just returned from Ilija, told me what he had seen, as follows:—'On the road leading to the village I found heaps of bodies with limbs broken on which every Armenian who passed spat while uttering an imprecation. The courtyard of the mosque measuring 12 to 15 "sagenes" was packed with corpses to the height of several feet, among them women, men and children of all ages. On the corpses of the women there were signs of violation, . . . Lieut.-Col. Griaznoff called to the courtyard of this mosque some Armenian girls employed as telephone clerks with the Armenian contingent; he showed them the crime of their countrymen and told them to be proud of it. To his surprise and disgust he saw them laugh delightedly at the sight instead of showing indignation. In his emotion he told them plainly what he thought: that the Armenian nation was the most cowardly, and savage nation; and the fact that even well brought up and educated girls could take delight in such a sight as that, which made a soldier's flesh creep, was a conclusive proof of their innate savagery. . . . The Armenian Quartermaster at Ilija said: "Armenians crucified a Turkish woman on a wall and after having cut out her heart they hung it over her head. Armenian soldiers caught 270 persons in the streets and after stripping them naked, shut them up in a bath in order to indulge in the most atrocious perversities; by my superhuman efforts a hundred of those unfortunates who were still alive were saved. The organiser of this horror was an Armenian non-commissioned officer in the artillery named Karaguedoff. The same day (February 7) several Turks were murdered in the streets."

(2nd extract) "It was as a consequence of the duplicity and cowardice of the noble Armenian conquerors that the cannon could not be destroyed. I was returning to my quarters when, in a rather lonely street, I heard cries of grief and the sound of machine-gun fire. As I was at a corner I could not see what was happening; but stains of blood on the snow making me believe that a battle had taken place I got out of my carriage, meaning to proceed on foot. But on seeing the commander of the Armenian irregulars emerge from a side-street on horseback, I understood the frightful scene of savagery which I had just missed witnessing . . . Neither in the trenches nor in the city was a single wounded Armenian to be found. The brave Armenian soldiers had taken advantage of the night to fly as fast as they could along the road to Kars. This shows conclusively with what brave enthusiasm and tenacity they defended Erzeroum. The only prisoners were their Russian officers.

Having learnt of the Turkish occupation, I went with my aide-de-camp, to the authorities. The Turks, whom I met in the streets testified their gratitude to me in the most touching manner for having saved their lives. This gratitude was due no less to other Russian officers, for if these last had not been there, the Ottoman troops, reoccupying Erzeroum, would not have found a single Turk alive. Petronius, a Roman author, said of the Armenians. 'The Armenians also are men, but at home, they go on all fours'. The Russian poet, Lermontov, has eulogised them in these terms: "'Thou art a slave, thou art a coward because thou art Armenian.'"

Can anybody after reading the above condemn the indignation of Riza Nur Bey at the persistence of the Allies in the design to pay their hired assassins at the cost of Turkey, at a time when they are professing so much friendship for the Turks?

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

We published on Saturday the Municipal Schools Committee's proposals for the introduction of free and compulsory education in two selected Wards of the City, namely, F and G. These proposals will be considered by a special meeting of the Corporation on Thursday next and in view of the importance of the occasion we hope a full complement of the members will be present at the meeting, as no scheme of free and compulsory education can become operative unless at least one-half of the whole number of Councillors and at least two-thirds of those present vote for it. We think the decision to make the beginning in F and G Wards instead of A and D Wards as originally proposed is sound. The Committee calculates that in addition to the existing facilities provision will have to be made for opening 120 new schools, capable of accommodating 15,000 children. The total number of children who will be affected by the scheme is estimated at half a lakh. The additional expenditure on the new schools will be ten lakhs. If the Muslim girls are to be exempted from compulsion, as unfortunately suggested by the Committee, the cost will be nine lakhs. We extremely regret the proposal to exclude the Muslim girls from the scheme of compulsion. The Committee recommends the exclusion of Muslim girls chiefly for want of a sufficient number of women teachers with the necessary minimum qualification—a plea which does little credit to the organisation of the Schools Committee and the Education Deparment. The dearth of qualified women teachers is, indeed, a great stumbling block in the way of the advance of girls' education in this country. But for this dearth the Schools Committee is to a great extent responsible, having sadly failed all these years to make due provision in this respect. The Schools Committee would be well advised immediately to take special measures to make the conditions of service attractive to women teachers so that more and more educated Indian ladies may be prompted to join the service and the profession may become more popular than it is Muslim girls must not be denied the benefits of compulsion for long and the Corporation resolution must lay it down that the exemption of Muslim girls will not continue for more than a year so as to enable the Schools Committee in the meanwhile to secure the services of a sufficient number of women teachers.

Notes of the Day

"The Nation."

We heartily welcome into the ranks of Indian Journalism "The Nation," which has made its advent with the New Year at Lahore. Under the Editorship of Mr. D. G. Upson, a member of the editorial staff of this journal not long ago and till lately Editor of "The Independent," "The Nation" is bound to make its mark and win a permanent place in the esteem of the Indian public. The Punjab badly needs a journal which will champion the rights of its people without fear and be a true exponent of their aspirations. We wish our contemporary a long and brilliant career in the service of the Punjab and the nation.

A Barefaced Liar.

"Dr. Naji declared to-day that Yemen was never under the Turks and, when King Huseyn joined the Allies, Yemen was the first to support him in the defence of Arab freedom," says a Reuter's telegram from Lausanne, forgetting to add that both these statements are without foundation. Yeme was under the Turks, though not in the condition of a subject people any more than was the Hejjaz; and the Turkish army the Yemen continued to assail the British lines protecting Aden even after the Armistice of Mudros had been concluded, being cu off from communication with the capital. Dr. Naji is the representative of "King" Huseyn.

"New India" and Non-Co-Operation.

Is Saul among the prophets? Imagine "New India" of all our contemporaries preaching non-co-operation! This is what writes anent the proposal to appoint a Royal Commission on Public Services in India "The question remains for us to consider what India would do, if the Secretary State actually proceeds to appoint the Commission in spite of the clear warnings he has had. Such a betrayal could be best met by prominent Indians refusing to have anything to do with the Commission, either as members or as witnesses, and it remains to be seen whether the Legislative Assembly would, the circumstances, vote the money required for the expenses of an enquiry which it has not approved, directly or indirectly." If this is not non-co-operation as preached and practised in circles execrated by our contemporary, one would like to know what it is. As for the suggestion that the Legislative Assembly should veto the expenses of the enquiry, our contemporary forgets that the power of appointment of the Commission resting with the Assembly, it is not within the province of the Assembly to withhold the grant and that even if the Assembly proceeded to take such a step, the Viceroy has sufficient powers to vote the amount without the sanction of the Assembly. Very probably Lord Peel will not attempt to send a Commission to India, but will seek to secure his end by indirect means. The consent of the Assembly will not then become essential for any scheme of further brightening the prospects of the Services.

A Misapprehension.

"The Indian Social Reformer" is labouring under a misconception when it declares that the resolution adopted at the Gaya session of the Congress enjoins the raising of 50,000 volunteers and 25 lakhs of rupees to prepare for "mass civil disobedience." If our contemporary would look to the actual wording of the resolution it would find that not only does the qualifying word "mass" not occur in it, but also that what is contemplated by the Congress is not "mass civil disobedience," but as Mrs. Naidu puts it correctly, "individual civil disobedience of a very disciplined people." In the resolution under reference the appeal is made for 50,000 volunteers "satisfying the conditions of the Ahmedabad pledge," such as those of being pledged to non-violence, the wearing of Khaddar and so on. It is this very restriction imposed by the Congress that has created some dissatisfaction in Das-Nehru circles which would like the conditions of the Ahmedabad pledge to be relaxed very considerably.

Sikhs and Kirpans.

Not long ago a Sikh by name Basta Singh, who had been convicted of the offence of manufacturing "Kirpans", was acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Ambala, who held that the conviction could not be sustained, having regard to the entry in the second schedule annexed to the Indian Arms Act Rules which showed that "Kirpans" possessed or carried by Sikhs were excluded from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Arms Act. The Punjab Government appealed against the acquittal and a Divisional Bench consisting of Mr. Justice Scott-Smith and Mr. Justice Harrison, who heard the appeal, have just delivered their judgments, restoring the order of the first Court convicting Basta Singh of an offence under section 19 A of the Indian Arms Act. Counsel, on behalf of the Government, had contended that the exemption only applied to "Kirpans" actually in existence and possessed or carried by Sikhs and not to the manufacture of "Kirpans" by Sikhs. The defence Counsel, on the other hand, urged that the decision of the Sessions Judge was correct and that the entry in the third column of the second schedule showed that "Kirpans" possessed by Sikhs were excluded from all the prohibitions contained in the Act and this included the prohibition as to manufacture contained in section 5. Their Lordships, upholding the view of the Government Counsel, observe that if the Government had intended to exempt Sikhs from the operation of the prohibition as to manufacture contained in section 5, they would have done so by an entry in Schedule I. But admitting for a moment the correctness of their lordships' interpretation of the law, does it not seem absurd that a Sikh who is not prohibited from possessing or carrying or even dealing in "Kirpans", should be prevented from manufacturing them? The possession of "Kirpan" is enjoined on all Sikhs by their religion. If manufacture of "Kirpans" is prohibited under law, how are the Sikhs to possess them? Do the Punjab Government propose to open a factory for the manufacture of "Kirpans?" How else is the demand for "Kirpans" to be met? It must appear to an unprejudiced mind that their lordships have taken too strict a view of the letter of the law and have ignored the intention of the legislation, which, so far as we can make out, was to exempt "Kirpans" from *all* the prohibitions contained in the Act. The judgment, if it is left to stand, is sure to give rise to considerable dissatisfaction among the Sikhs.

Calcutta Tramway Strike.

The Government of Bengal refuse to intervene in the struggle between the Calcutta Tramway Company and its employees because, they say, the dispute hinges on the question of dismissals. The Municipal Corporation of Calcutta refuses to interfere because—so the chairman says—it has no power to interefere. The Company iteelf refuses to bend because of "prestage" and because it can defy public opinion with impunity. So, the tug-of-war between the Company and its employees is to proceed and the public, whose existence neither the Government nor the Corporation nor the Company appears to remember, are to be subjected to untold inconveniences. The excuses of both the Government and the Corporation seem to us to be flimsy. The Tramway Company is a public utility company and a struggle between it and its employees cannot be considered to be on the same footing as a struggle between a private business concern and its employees. The Tramway Company has, for certain definite concessions made to it, undertaken to provide facilities to the public in a certain manner and the contract also provides for penalties in case of failure to keep up the undertaking. If the Company allows the struggle between it and its employees to be prolonged for an indefinite period and deprives the public of the facilities which it is bound to provide, cannot the Corporation demand that the Company terminate the struggle speedily and hold it responsible for breach of the contract? It appears to us that the Calcutta Corporation is taking too lenient a view of the obligations of the Company towards itself and the public at large. It may be that the Corporation is powerless to arbitrate between the parties, but surely it is within its powers to enforce the contract which the Company has made with it. As for the Government's refusal to intervene on the ground that the question at issue is one of dimissals, such an attitude seems to us to be unreasonable seeing that the men allege that their comrades have been dismissed simply because they had taken a prominent part in the formation of a Tramwaymen's Union. The principle that Government cannot intervene in a strike when it is a question of dismissals cannot be accepted when it is a public utility company that is concerned and not a private business firm.

CURZON BAFFLED.

NEED FOR TURCO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING.

TURKEY WILL STAND NO FOOLERY RE ARMENIAN HOME.

GREECE TO MAKE A NEW BID?

ZAHAROFF'S GIFT OF RIFLES AND MONEY.

"SUNDAY EXPRESS" DISCLOSURES.

BY FELIX VALYI.

(Special cable to "The Chronicle.")

PARIS, Jan. 6.

In the turn European events have taken, one striking fact seems to be worthy of interest for Asia and Islam. No European army can risk to leave Europe to enforce the standpoint of evangelical Gladstonian or non-conformist Lloyd-Georgian o hypocritical Cecilian or Curzonian Oil policy. Lausanne has revealed the fact that the Old World is leaderless and hopeless. At Lausanne all the countries have at last got down to the realities. Verbal jugglery is shortly to be finished. Every Power knows where it stands with regard to the East, and the hopelessness of the old, European diplomatic methods has been clearly brought out. Can anything be hoped for from America? Is the U. S. A. preparing for its role as mediator between the East and the West? American firms and manufacturers feel the economic needs of their country but their education in world politics is wrong. No organic connection exists between Islam and America except the organisation of Bahaism which has attracted some old girls in the Anglo-Saxon world. One cannot hope to fight the Gladstonian spirit of English and American ecclesiastic associations by continuing to make rhetorical declarations instead of preparing a constructive plan for the development of Islamic Civilisation on scientific lines. The antagonism of the two Worlds in regard to the Eastern Question was created by the past. It is necessary that the solidarity of the independent western thinkers with Islamic and Asiatic aspirations for full freedom should be promoted by a new elite of Asia and Islam in the future. A new line of thought is the first step towards the synthesis of a universal civilisation, which seems to become the driving force of the future. Having made her bed, old Europe must lie in it before the new spirit can create a new civilisation. Old statesmen with old exhausted brains may be pardoned their inability to understand the new world of Islam. The law of nature will help to bring about a new generation of thinkers and statesmen. The present weakness of Europe gives to Muslim nations ten or fifteen years of opportunity to work out their own future and to prepare their own scientific culture. If the Islamic elite fail to utilise carefully that period of European economic weakness in order to create something new in the East on scientific lines, the vile appetites of Western materialism would triumph in the end against Asia.

SIGNIFICANCE OF KEMAL'S VICTORY.

The victory of Mustapha Kemal is more than a Turkish victory. It is the signal for of a new history throughout the East to take up definitely the business of providing the moral, economic and scientific equipment of Asia, in view of establishing a new equilibrium of continents and nations. The whole European adventure looks like a huge and foolish gamble. All Conferences and diplomatic meetings have ended in a deadlock. The tremendous sensation created by the failure of the Paris Conference on Reparations has proved that not only the Near East but the whole of Europe is hopelessly drifting towards a great crisis, pregnant with the darkest possibilities. The "New York Herald" states that official notes from Angora are full of bitter accusations and recriminations regarding the British policy. The Turkish press is laughing at Curzon as the nervous schoolmaster of Lausanne who affects to treat the Turks like pupils in the primary schools. Intense indignation prevails respecting the American action with regard to the Armenian National Home.

QUESTION OF ARMENIAN NATIONAL HOME.

Raouf Bey's announcement that Turkey will never recognise any Armenian State outside the existing Armenia in the Caucasus is unalterable. The American proposal is regarded as illusory and its only practical consequences will be to render Americans as much distrusted as British diplomatists in Turkey, thereby injuring the American business interests. Instead of rendering a service to the Armenians foreign intervention will incite them to fresh revolutionary activities and provoke more repressive measures. Let Armenians once more become loyal Ottoman citizens and the Armenian question will have been solved. "What would American people say," asks the "New York Herald," "if Japan were to demand the creation of a Japanese National Home on American territory?" Sir Horace Rumbold's latest intervention provoked the rage of Riza Nur. The British declaration that the Armenian National Home was one which very greatly interested the Anglo-Saxon world and that such a settlement should be established in Cilicia with an outlet to sea was a blunder. Riza Nur flung the whole responsibility for the Armenian misfortunes into the astonished faces of European diplomatists who have involved the Christian minorities in ruin by using them as their instruments and inciting them to rebel against Turkey. The Turks also refused Curzon's insistent demand that the orthodox patriarchate should remain at Constantinople. The clash of principles which has arisen is significant. "Curzon's ultimatum on the capitulations did not ultimate," states the "Chicago Tribune" ironically. Ismet Pasha refused to reconsider his previous position on the juridical regime and Curzon asked him with courtesy to think it over again. Ismet declared that Turkey will never again tolerate a special regime for foreigners. The Turkish reply was final.

NO SUCCESS FOR CURZON.

Little hope now exists that Lausanne will be a success for Curzon. The "Chicago Tribune's" London Correspondent states that a considerable section of Tories are opposed to anything which might involve England in a new war.

Curzon's hope to sweep off the whole Christendom against Angora is deceptive. His last hope lies, perhaps, on Sir Basil Zaharoff, whose latest activities are announced to-day by the "Sunday Express" "Is he planning a new war?" Asks the "Sunday Express," giving details of a sensational story about new warlike preparations on behalf of the famous Greek financier. According to this report the Greeks, are making feverish military preparations to resume hostilities in Eastern Thrace. A hundred and fifty thousand rifles of the latest type purchased by Zaharoff have recently been landed at Salonika and sent to the front. Zaharoff is collecting money among the Greek colonies for the Greek treasury. Zaharoff informed Venizelos that he will give his full financial support to the present Greek Government. The "Sunday Express," in publishing the news, adds that where there is smoke there must be some fire. Fortunately, the French press declares that France would never consent to a new war in the East. France's influence in the Balkans seems to counteract the intrigues of Zaharoff's world staff.

ALLIED EFFORTS TO STOP GREEK TROOPS MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Paris.—Telegrams from Athens report that the Allied representatives there have approached the Greek Government with view to stopping certain movements of troops. The Government is reported to have replied that the re-organisation of troops in Thrace is only a measure of security.—Reuter.

RIZA NUR INCIDENT CLOSED.

LONDON, January 8.

Lausanne.—The Riza Nur incident is regarded as closed. The Turks explained that it was the result of a misunderstanding.—Reuter.

HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

TURKISH AND ARAB CLAIMS FOR ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Lausanne.—Owing to the claims of Turkey that the Hedjaz railway being a religious foundation should be under the supervision of the Caliph, Doctor Naji, who is the King of Hedjaz's special envoy at Lausanne, has sent Lord Curzon a note claiming, on behalf of the Hedjaz Government, the re-establishment of Arab administration over the railway.

Interviewed by a representative here, Dr. Naji declared that Turkey's claim was as baseless as that of Raouf Bey, the President of the Turkish National Assembly. The latter stated that Yemen was a part of Turkey. Dr. Naji declared to-day that Yemen was never under the Turks, and, when King Hussein joined the Allies, Yemen was the first to support him in defence of Arab freedom.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 3).

Goods only will be carried at first. The question of passengers traffic is one for future consideration.—(B.O.W)

FURTHER OUTRAGES AGAINST NEGROES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

New York.—A crowd of Whites attacked and burned down the remaining twelve houses of Negroes in Rosewood where there was a collision between the Negroes and the Whites following an alleged attack on a white woman on January 5th.—Reuter.

AGREEING TO DISAGREE

ONLY ON REPARATION PROBLEM.

ENTENTE INDISPENSABLE.

DELHI, Jan. 7.

It was expected that the British Cabinet will meet sometime next week, probably on Tuesday, to review the situation created by the failure of the Allies to agree at Paris. It is considered, however, that there is no immediate urgency about the matter so far as Britain is concerned and the tendency is to await developments in other directions. Meanwhile the rumour that the British representatives will be withdrawn from the Reparations Commission and from the Ambassadors' Council is to be discredited.

RECALL OF AMERICAN TROOPS FROM THE RHINE.

The most interesting news bearing on the problem is from Washington that the United States Senate yesterday passed by 57 votes to 60 a resolution favouring the recall of the remaining American troops on the Rhine. An amendment was added that "disavowing unfriendliness towards any of the European nations who might be affected by the withdrawal of our troops.

The British Press comment, while recognising that numerous serious problems must arise out of the failure of the Allies to agree, is by no means pessimistic in tone. The friendly spirit towards Great Britain stated in responsible French newspapers is reciprocated and there is a general desire that the disagreement shall be localised to the reparation problem. The Entente is indispensable and since it has failed to produce unity of (action) towards Germany then it must be maintained and strengthened in other directions. Meanwhile, French newspapers assure their readers that "these Anglo-French differences will not be permitted to extend to the Near (East?) and other questions. British newspapers refuse to regard the British plan as defunct and are firmly convinced that the principles on which it is based may yet some day have to come into operation.

FRENCH WRITERS' SUGGESTION RIDICULED.

The suggestion made by one or two French writers that its essential difference both economically and psychologically from the methods favoured by the French Government are traceable to the so-called insidious influence of international and cosmopolitan financiers is ridiculed. It is, however, again emphasised that the British plan represented the carefully considered opinion of the British Government which is shared by a vast bulk of the British people and approved by practically all competent and independent observers in America and neutral countries. It was certainly not forced upon Government either by their own expert or by any outside financial groups and is merely what is pretended to be, namely, a scheme for obtaining the greatest amount of money due from Germany in the most effective manner, in a way that would effect the final settlement of the problem which is impeding the return to normal European conditions—to effect which Britain incorporated in the scheme an offer to forego her claim to the large outstanding debts.—B. O. W.

A DUBLIN TRAGEDY.

LONDON, January 8.

London.—A child's prank of throwing a squib through a ground floor window of a tenement house in Dublin which set light to a tank of oil resulted in the deaths of one man, two women and three children. The oil tank blazed up and enveloped the premises in which the victims were cut off. Escape or rescue was impossible.—Reuter.

TRAIN FERRY BOAT.

DELHI, Jan. 7.

Negotiations have been completed in London for the establishment of an express train railway service between Harwich and Zeabrugge. It is hoped to complete the constructional work in six months and have the service running by August. Three train ferry boats have been acquired, each capable of carrying a train of fifty-four ten ton wagons.

(Continued in column 2).

DOES IT MEAN WAR?

GREEKS VIOLATE NEUTRAL ZONE.

FRENCH PROTEST DISREGARDED.

LONDON Jan. 8.

Constantinople. The Eleventh Greek Division has entered Karagach within the neutral zone. The French Commander has protested against this but the Greek Commander has refused to withdraw his troops, who are now on the west bank of Maritza, facing Adrianople—Reuter.

"AGE OF HIGH SCIENCE"

SOME PRACTICAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

SIR M. VISVESWARAYA'S PLEA FOR RESEARCH.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 7.

"Matters of supreme importance to its material interest and safety failed to receive attention in this country even to a fraction of the extent to which such matters are attended to in the self-governing dominions and most leading countries. We have every variety of culture and talent in this country and the literate population alone of India is larger than that of all the British dominions put together. With the enormous numbers of our population chronically ill-fed or under-fed, the country can hardly afford to neglect the study of science or scientific research which the much smaller communities in the dominions have provided themselves with and regard as essential to their permanent welfare." Thus observed Sir M. Visveswaraya, ex-Dewan of Mysore, the course of his presidential address at the tenth session of the Indian Science Congress held at Lucknow.

He broadly surveyed the rapid achievements of countries like Great Britain, Japan and America in the various fields of science during recent years and compared with them the deplorable lack of intellectual equipment of India whose contribution to world's progress in these days was practically negligible. He discussed at great length future developments of science in India, invited attention to the present defeciencies of science and research in this country and pleaded for greater organised effort to promote its interests in future. He sounded a note of warning by pointing out the risks they ran by continued apathy towards science and the industries and arts dependent on science.

After thanking the Congress for the honour they had done him in electing him President which he considered as an honour done to the engineering profession, and after noticing the absence of engineering as a section of their body he hop they might confidently look forward to the addition at no distant date of an engineerin section to the activities of the Congress.

CRITERION OF NATIONAL STANDING

Advance in science has rightly become the criterion of a Nation's standing. It was now axciomatic that no nation could hope to maintain its progress and prosperity for long, it was backward in the cultivation of science and in its adaptation to the ends and purposes of everyday life. Considering the magnitude of the population and the vastness the material interests involved, it could not be said that adequate attention was given to scientific education and research in this country at the present time. With a population larger than that of any other civilised country in the world India was to-day, in respect of intellectual equipment, the poorest of them all, its contribution to the world's progress in these days was practically negligable. Knowledge of new discoveries and inventions filters tardily into this country and technical and practical education was confirmed to an infinetismal proportion of the population. The alumni of their universities lacked the freshness of touch which contact with live problems gave and their intelligentsia had few opportunities of becoming familiar with new inventions like the aeroplane or broadcasting till long after they had ceased to be novelties in the outer world; Sir Visveswarayya referred to the scientific institutions and scientists in India and review ed in detail the research work they are carrying on in different branches of science.

Turning to the Congress itself, after briefly recalling the circumstances of its inspec-

(Continued on next page.)

KEY TO PEACE.

ISMET'S WARNING TO ALLIES.

ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO FOREIGNERS.

BUT NO INFRINGEMENT OF TURKISH SOVEREIGNTY.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN TURKISH AND AMERICAN VIEWS.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 6.
8-20 p.m.

The majority of European States, having confidence in Turkish institutions did not judge an exceptional or transition regime necessary after the suppression of the Capitulations, and since 1914 the numerous subjects of neutral and others continue their activities without other guarantees than those given to Turkish nationals. (2) Nearly all the speakers have maintained that the project offered by the Allies would be moderate and would even include "concessions" as compared with the capitulary regime, and that in short it would in no way impair the sovereignty of Turkey.

SOME COMPARISONS.

A brief comparison of the two systems shows that the so-called concessions are insignificant as compared with the manifest aggravation of the evils of the previous regime. It is agreed to refer to the Turkish tribunals all disputes between foreign subjects, which under the old regim were in the exclusive competence of the Consular courts, and that all intervention by the dragoman in lawsuits as well as all interference by the diplomatic missions should be suppressed. Now, whereas under the capitulary regime, criminal affairs and suits concerning immoveable property were in the competence of tribunals composed exclusively of Turkish magistrates, and all actions relating to landed property were in the direct jurisdiction of the Turkish courts without Consular assistance, the project of the Allies ers were within the competence of mixed tribunals. Similarly, whereas other civil or commercial cases between Turks and foreign would subject all such affairs to mixed, tribunals in which Turkish magistrates were the majority under the old regime, the project o the Allies would wish such cases to be submitted to tribunals in which foreign magistrates would be in majority, and whereas under the Capitulations, assessors only figured in the lower courts, the said project would introduce a majority of foreign Judges into the courts of appeal and even into the Supreme Court.

TURKEY DOES NOT SHARE ALLIED VIEW

Finally whereas summonses of warrants for arrest were issued, inquiries held and judgments executed by Turkish magistrates and authorities, the project of the Allies would divest them of such powers which would be entrusted to foreign magistrates. The difference between the two systems is so clear that the Turkish delegation thinks it can dispense with further details, and will only remark that, every time there is a question of a transition regime, Turkey finds herself confronted with a system more onerous than the previous one. As to the question of knowing whether the introduction of foreign Judges would be compatible or not with Turkey's sovereignty, the Turkish delegation sees itself obliged to say that it does not share the point of view of the Allies. On the contrary it is entirely of Mr. Child's way of thinking, i.e. that the independence of a State does not mean isolation nor disregard of others' rights, that peoples ought to help each other mutually, that the necessary relations oblige them to make certain sacrifices and restrictions of their independence. Nothing could be more correct, or more conformable to international requirements.

READY TO RESPECT ONE ANOTHER'S RIGHTS.

Turkey no intention whatever of isolating herself and of disregarding the rights of other countries. She realises that nations should respect one another's rights and that to that end they accept certain restrictions. But it would be absolutely inadmissable that such restrictions should go so far as to deprive her of exclusive attributes of sovereignty. The exercise of justice being one of those exclusive attributes, no independent State would consent on its own territory to the participation of foreign Judges in the judicial functions. Lord Curzon quoted the example of England, who, though jealous of her independence, did not hesitate to submit to foreign arbiters her difference with the United States over the "Alabama" claims, and declared that such recourse had in no way been considered as derogatory to her sovereignty. Turkey also had recourse to arbitration for the difference between her and Russia relative to the indemnity to be paid to Russian subjects as a result of the war of 1877-1878. It is needless to point out the difference existing in jurisprudence between arbitration and jurisdiction. Now in the matter with which we are concerned it is a question not of a definite dispute between States, but of a general measure which it is wished to apply to cases constantly, resulting from the intercourse of private individuals. Can an example be quoted of a single independent State which allows foreign magistrates to administer justice permanently in its territory?

RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS.

The Turkish delegation is reproached with having criticised the Allied project without formulating any counter-proposal. The Turkish delegation has said from the outset and repeated to the Sub-Committee that it is ready to conclude conventions or arrangements to regulate the status of foreigners, in conformity with the principles of international law. The Sub-Committee had already taken steps in that direction, having begun to study the conditions of the moral and physical conditions of foreign individuals established in Turkey. It ought to continue that work on questions relative to personal as well as legal status. The Turkish delegation is also disposed to adopt as the basis of discussion in solving other questions stipulations already made between independent States. At present, even though no such arrangements exist between the Powers and Turkey, the latter is not failing, according to the rules of international law, to respect the rights of foreigners in her territory to watch over their safety.

KEY TO PEACE.

Lord Curzon, referring to my often expressed desire to arrive at peace has expressed doubt. I think it useless to dwell upon the efforts made by my Government and myself for that purpose and to repeat that we are ready to continue them. Moved by a, a large spirit of conciliation and give-and-take we respect the rights of others and, in spite of recent events and the results obtained by Turkey's sufferings and sacrifices, the National assembly has not increased its legitimate claims and has remained faithful to the National Pact of 1920, established when Turkey was traversing the most serious crisis in her history. I repeat the words which I pronounced on the first day. To the reproach that we speak too often about Turkish sovereignty, we reply that we have been obliged to do so by proposals of a nature to impare it. No other State, not even Greece has received proposals of that nature. There will be no obstacle to the conclusion of peace the moment that Allies consent to treat to Turkey on a perfect equality, in accordance with the assurance given to us.

The key to peace is in your hands. The delegation considers, after examination of the Alleed contentions that it has proved its goodwill by declaring itself ready to negotiate the conditions in which subjects of the Allies could establish themselves in Turkey. These arrangements correspond with the Capitulations for State whose relations are governed by international common law. The judiciary Capitulations constituted a part of the status of foreigners in the empire contrary to the general rules. Our proposals concerning the establishment of foreigners in Turkey will contain arrangements permitting the subjects of the Allies to enjoy the protection of the judiciary and to have free access to the courts. Although the Turkish delegation would have been justified in claiming that all questions relating to foreigners should be reserved for Turkish jurisdiction, it shows its spirit of conciliation by admitting their peculiar status. It makes no objection to the supplementing of the above-suggested clauses relative to the juridical position of foreigners by detailed clauses on judicial protection conformable to international conventions. I hope that the Allied Delegations, not disregarding the legitimate rights of Turkey, will recognise that the contractual guarantees above proposed, in addition to those furnished by the laws of the country, assure to their subjects all desirable security, permitting them to collaborate in the development of those riches which the Turkish people appreciate at their just worth.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

JUTE MARKET DULL.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION GUTTED.

JUTE.

With holidays intervening the market for both Loose Jute and Pucca Bales has ruled extremely dull since our last report with practically no enquiry in evidence and the tone of the market easier. Mills continue to show no interest in Kutcha Bales and a small business has transpired for export in Firsts which have changed hands as low as Rs. 83-8 for ready shipment with values more or less nominal in the absence of any volume of demand to test prices and balers generally unwilling to press sales at current rates.

Railway Arrivals.—The imports of jute into Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal and East Indian Railways for six days ended 21st December, 1922, were 308,686 maunds as against 369,717 maunds for the same period of 1921.

The total imports from 1st. July to 21st December, 1922 were 11,186,568 maunds as compared with 10,609,677 maunds for the corresponding period of last season.

JUTE FABRICS.

The market for Hessians owing to the holidays has ruled lifeless since our last report with values more or less nominal and inclined to be easier in the absence of enquiry. Closing rates for 9 and 10 porters are Rs. 19-12 and Rs. 23-6 January Rs. 19-14 and Rs. 23-6 February-March Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 23-6 April-June and Rs. 19-4 and Rs. 23-6 July-September. Heavy Goods are steady with rates fully maintained, the chief feature being a good enquiry for ready and forward B. Twill at Rs. 47-8.

DUNDEE JUTE TRADE.

Writing by the last mail the Dundee correspondent of "Commerce" says:—Trade has gone quieter. We have had Reuter reducing the rupee value of raw jute; but otherwise, we have found nothing at all suggestive of a lower level. To-day again Reuter is raising values. The whole business of our market has gone slower, but the prices in every instance are under retention. With demand from the River Plate subsided others seem to be taking a quieter view or it may be that they require to be cautious. They realise that raw jute is very strong and that the Calcutta advices point to values keeping up, but on many occasions the unexpected has the habit of recurring. First marks are from £40, December. Interest has gone in Calcutta hessians at the moment. The prices are rather easier at 34s. for 10 oz 40in., and at 28s. 6d. for 8 oz., December. On spot there is not a thing being bought this week with the prices asked 38s. and 28s. respectively. If the raw material is even to be continued at present prices it will be necessary for both spinners and manufacturers to secure better terms for their productions. They quite realise that side of the question and though demand has gone off meantime they are all adhering to their limits. There is at least no cause for the sale of anything in the expectation that the raw material will come down in price. Common cops have been sold at the best price of 3s. 5d. with spinners as a rule insisting on something more, which so far is unobtainable.

The hessian demand is off again. When it was on, it was not of a general character, and with the few special outlets seemingly accommodated, the others are taking matters even more calmly. Prices are usually quotably higher but buyers are not paying more than 4-15 8d. for 10½ oz. 40 in. and 3½d. per yard for 8 oz. Heavy goods have done a trifle better in some more orders received but prices have accomplished very little for the better. We find that there is buying still being done in the raw material in anticipation of a further advance but there is not much of that style of business being conducted in cloth and yarns. There is a general desire to play for safety, though the present looks more like the time for effecting purchases than on many of the past occasions when business was done in the belief that it was the right time only to prove it to be the wrong time.

PIECE-GOODS.

Although the market has undergone no marked change since our last report, it is encouraging to be able to record that the downward tendency has been checked, and sales have been on a freer scale than for some time past. Comparatively speaking however the transactions recorded have been on a small scale, but dealers however are encouraged by the revival and indications are that anticipations of an improved demand will be realised in the near future. There however seems to be some doubt as to whether prices will advance to a sufficient extent as to bring local values on a parity with replacing costs, the general opinion being that there is not likely to be any material change.

News from Manchester indicates a depressed market, and in the absence of fresh contracts further ground has been lost by spinners and manufacturers. The fluctuations in raw cotton rates have been unsettling and the recent advance has not tended to improve matters. Sellers have been prepared to book orders at a definite loss, but nevertheless business has not been forthcoming. The prospects are viewed with some apprehension, and financial difficulties are being created. In the circumstances most firms have no alternative to stopping looms, and short time is becoming general.

Dhooties.—This section advanced about two annas per pair during the early part of last week, but weakened about six pies per pair towards the close. The tone is steady.

Greys.—This section has also witnessed an improvement, but enquiry has been on a restricted scale, and values have consequently not been affected.

Whites (Nainsooks, Mulls and Shirtings).—Buyers continue to hold off and a quiet week has been experienced. Prices show no change.

Yarns.—Buyers have been in evidence but have not been prepared to pay any advance in price and a few small transactions have been put through. English and Japanese yarns have shared in the business done. The demand for Indian spun yarns has also improved, but prices on an average remain unaltered.

BENGAL'S COTTON CROP.

The third forecast of the cotton crops of Bengal, 1922-23, is as follows:—The early crop suffered in its early stages through prolonged drought, but since then favourable weather has somewhat improved the prospects. A fair outturn is anticipated. The late crop is thriving well on the whole. The total area sown with the early crop is returned at 70,186 acres and that with the late crop 1,500 acres against 54,166 acres and 1,013 acres (now revised), respectively, in the corresponding forecast of last year.

The estimated outturn of the early crop is returned at 18,018 bales this year against 4,250 bales in the corresponding forecast of last year. The outturn of the late crop is estimated at 537 bales this year against 451 bales (now revised) in the corresponding forecast of last year

TEA EXPORTS.

The following figures of tea exports taken from the Calcutta Customs daily entries and received periodically from Chittagong are issued by the Indian Tea Association.

Quantity of tea entered for export to United Kingdom for the first half of December, 1922:—

Calcutta Black 13,345,891 lbs.
Calcutta Green nil.
Chittagong Black 2,191,238 lbs.
Chittagong Green 4,258 lbs.

Quantity entered during the corresponding period last year:—

Calcutta Black 13,307,201 lbs.
Calcutta Green nil.
Chittagong Black 51,071,767. lbs.
Chittagong Green nil.

Total from 1st April, 1921, to 15th December, 1922:—

Calcutta Black 131,503,150 lbs.
Calcutta Green nil.
Chittagong Green 15,038 lbs.
Total 182,589,955 lbs.
Total from 1st April, 1921, to 15th December, 1921, 183,788,343 lbs.

BHADOI CROP.

Following is the final forecast of the *bhadoi* crops of Bengal, 1922-23: As indicated in the preliminary forecast, the weather at the outset was unfavourable owing to unusually prolonged drought which continued up till May. Consequently sowings which commenced slowly in the early part of April finished as late as June. Good rainfall during this month, however, favoured the growth of the crops. The rainfall in the months of July and August was unevenly distributed, with the result that floods caused considerable damage to the low-land crops, especially to ripe paddy in parts of north and East Bengal. Highland crops, on the other hand, fared well. On the whole, a fair crop has been reaped for the province. The total area sown with the different *bhadoi* crops this year is reported to be 5,938,100 acres as against 6,477,000 acres last year. Of this, the area under autumn rice is estimated at 5,160,200 acres as against 5,607,000 acres last year. According to the District Officers' estimates, the outturn of autumn rice as well as of all the *bhadoi* crops together work out at 78 per cent. of the normal for the Presidency as against 85 per cent. last year. Accepting 78 per cent. as the outturn of autumn rice this year, the gross outturn of the crop for the Presidency on th basis of a normal yield of 10 3/4 maunds of clean grain per acre is estimated at 1,589,400 tons this year as against 1,838,400 tons reported in the corresponding forecast of last year.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

It appears from the last annual report of the Howrah Bridge that the year opened with a deficit on revenue account of Rs. 2,27,502. The income of the bridge during the year was Rs. 3,67,347 as against Rs. 4,16,265 in 1920-21. The income from the East Indian Railway traffic amounted to Rs. 2,51,406 and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway contributed Rs. 26,000. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 4,28 301, as against Rs. 3,60,875 in the previous year. The increase in expenditure was chiefly due to increased cost of establishment, stores, repairs and miscellaneous items. The closing deficit on revenue account on March 31, 1922, was Rs. 2,88,463. The bridge was opened during the year on 306 occasions, 46 being day openings and 260 night openings. The number of vessels that passed through the bridge while it was open during 1921-22 and the preceding year is given below:—

Sea-going vessels 1921-22 60, 1920-21 61.
Inland steamers and flats 1921-22 2,345, 1920-21 2,806.
Steam tugs and steam launches 1921-22 773, 1920-21 886.
Port Commissioner's vessels 1921-22 39, 1920-21, 27.
Government steamers and flats 1921-22 7, 1920-21, 9.
Total 1921-22 3,224, 1920-21. 3,789.

There were 21 accidents during the year, as compared with 16, 37, 35, and 39 in the four preceding years.

GOVERNMENT TEA PURCHASES.

An interesting development is revealed in the figures supplied by the Indian Tea Association (London) showing the registered quantities of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in the United Kingdom for use as stores for the Army and Navy abroad and for merchant vessels. That there should have been considerable shrinkage in the total taken recently is not surprising. For the month of October the figure was 284,000 lbs. as against 499,800 lbs. for the corresponding month last year. The striking feature, however, is that the British Government is apparently diverting its purchases from India and Ceylon to China, Java and Sumatra. Taking the record for the ten months to the end of October, while there was a decrease in purchases of Ceylon and India tea of 731,500 lbs. there was an increase of 359,300 lbs. in the taking of China and "other sorts." Of course, the differential duty which is imposed on all foreign-grown teas does not apply in this case, since His Majesty's Government buys duty free, and undoubtedly a saving is thus effected. It is however, a rather queer commentary on political policy that the Home Government, which imposed this differential duty, should be the first to attempt to dodge it.

INVESTOR'S INDIA YEAR BOOK.

The tenth edition of Messrs. Place, Siddons and Gough's "Investor's India Year Book" was purposely delayed until the end of the year, it is stated, so that the authors could make the book more complete, and therefore more valuable to subscribers, and they have consequently been able to include recent statistics and company reports and to gather the most up-to-date information concerning most of the companies dealt with. Further in view of the revival of the tea industry, they have included a full description of each company in the tea section and an analyses of its working. The introductions to the bank, jute, cotton and miscellaneous sections have been specially written for this edition, while the coal and railway introductions have been considerably revised and the statistics brought practically up to date of issue. The introduction to the jute section, is the most complete statement of the history of this industry yet published in a work of this description. In response to requests from subscribers in the Bombay presidency Messrs. Place, Siddons and Gough have dealt more fully than hitherto with the cotton industry The additional figures and information should be of great value to investors in cotton shares. The volume contains 114 pages more than last year's edition, and is, a considerable improvement in every respect on previous issues, while the price remains unaltered at Rs. 15. Mr. J P. F. Quirke is, we understand, the author of the instructive and readable introduction to the banking section.

"HONOURS."

The New Year's honours list this year is a short one, its special feature being a modest distribution among a few deserving journalists. The most notable item is the Knighthood bestowed upon Mr. Frank McCarthy of Burma, the C. I. E. of Mr. J. A. Jones of the *Statesman*, Calcutta, and the honour conferred upon Mr. K. C. Roy, of the Associated Press of India, Simla and Delhi. Knighthood as a matter of course has been conferred upon Mr. C. W. Rhodes, of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company and Calcutta, who is the chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. He did good service on the Indian Fiscal Commission.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FIRE.

We regret exceedingly, says a contemporary, that we are unable in our report of this week to do full justice to the All-India Industrial Exhibition which was opened in Calcutta on the 23rd ultimo—simply because, in point of fact, the exhibition has not done justice to itself. As a result, it is said, of an explosion at the stall of a man who was demonstrating the alleged efficacy of an oil lamp "of German make," the exhibition was burnt practically to the ground on Tuesday afternoon during the opening proceedings of a garden party given by the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, just as the members of the executive committee and their guests were prepared to receive his Excellency the Governor of Bengal. The conflagration broke out at about 4-30 p.m., and in a short space of time nothing was left of the main "streets" of the exhibition save a smouldering mass of blackened ruins, above which the charred posts that had supported the flimsy structures stood out grimly in silhouette against a star-studded sky, like the masts of a fleet that had been wrecked in shallow waters.

GRIEVANCES OF LOCAL BOARD MEN.

The District Board Engineering Association, Bengal, met the Minister in charge of Local Self-Government at his residence at Barrackpore last week and complained to him that most of the district boards had not yet recognised the claims of the District Board Engineering staff for the enhancement of pay and prospects. The Minister promised to enquire into their grievances.

The twelfth session of All-India Kshatriya Mala Educational Conference was held at Akote in Berar on 28th and 29th December last. Mr. Makundrao Ganpatrao Patil, presided. The special feature of this year's conference was that it was attended by numbers of lady delegates.

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The Director,

CHILEAN NITRATE COMMITTEE,

6, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

"AGE OF HIGH SCIENCE."

(Continued from previous page.)

tion and its career during the last decade he expressed the opinion that it would be of material help to the objects of the Congress if its Committee should prepare and view next year of scientific activities in India issue a full and more accurate official re-than it had done hitherto.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

Referring to the Indian Institute of Scien in Bangalore he hoped the suggestions of the Pope Committee would be given effect to in their entirety subject to additional safeguards he had himself suggested with regard to the constitution of its future council. What they wanted was a good system, a helpful atmosphere and the right mentality in the management.

PLEA FOR SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

Continuing, the President alluded to the general organisation of scientific institutions and their publications in India and deplored the tendency to multiply them leading to diffuseness and disorganisation, instead of co-ordination and co-operation. He strongly emphasised the need for one a credited journal of publication for each branch science, which would command respect in other countries instead, as they had now, numerous publications in every branch of scientific research. Towards this end he urged official and semi-official institutions and individuals to band together and co-ordinate their efforts in the field of scientific research.

NEED FOR NON-POLITICAL ORGANISATION.

He chalked out lines of future advance and suggested formation of semi-official organisation composed of officials as well as nominees of the Congress and other leading scientific and technical associations, whose chief function should be to co-ordinate and advise and not to exercise any control and which should at all times enjoy the full support and backing of Government He also urged that every university as a rule should provide itself with colleges of engineering, Technology, Agriculture and Economics, the larger universities might specialise in some one branch or other of pure or applied science preferably associated with some staple agriculture industry of the province so that students from all parts of India might resort to them to carry on their higher studies and research in those particular sciences. An All-India centralised laboratory of the type of National Physical Laboratory of England to help industry was a decideratum.

SOME URGENT PROBLEMS.

Proceeding, Sir Visveswarayya named half a dozen problem of fundamental importance to country's material prosperity which urgently demanded scientific investigation and research viz (1) application of science to industry, (2) its application to agriculture, (3) Population and food supply, (4) Low standard of living, (5) undeveloped resources and (6) untrained citizen. The science concerned in the solution of these giant problems were engineering, agriculture, education and economics. None of these were taken up by the Congress, although all of them were not essential. What they wanted was a policy all these matters based on world experience a policy approved both by the people and the Government to regulate their affairs activities to the best advantage of the nation. It would enable Government for instance to maintain a sense of proportion in the amount of attention they should give research in each of these various sciences. would help the leaders of the people and the educationists to regulate the university and school population engaged in in the study research or the practical application of these sciences.

A future Congress should be able to suggest scientific remedies to all the ill referred to and the suggested Advisory Council of Government should secure practical action

The President then passed on to review the recent scientific discoveries and inventions expounded amongst others the Sinstein Theory of Relativity and discoursed on the astounding advance in molecular physics represented by the modern view of the structure of the atom. In chemistry he referred to the discovery of rarer metals such as vanadium, titanium andinert gasses produced by chemical methods

PRACTICAL ENGINEERING ACHIVEMENTS.

In the field of practical achivements of science he referred to those in the sphere of engineering such as Hidro-electric schools, long distance transmission of power at high voltage, construction or high masonry dams for impounding water, sky-schaped huge bridges, harbours underground tracts or tubes, and river and sea canals. In the field of industries, organisation and co-operation had improved and manufacturing processe simplified, leading to increased production in the classes of articles in common demand and the cheapening of production itself. In agriculture, science had been merely trying to eliminate adverse factors, but in essentials there had been no startling developments. By the use of improved manures and farming machinery and by extending irrigation th yield of crops per acre had been increased but there were still immeasurable intricaci to be solved which required the services of the agricultural expert. He then also touched upon the discoveries in electricity, wireless and astronomy. In conclusion he speculated upon future scientific possibilities and phophesied that when broadcasting power was further developed, energy might be transmitted across continents and some future day might witness the water-power of the Brahmaputra Falls used for turning factory wheels in Madras or Tuticorin.

A VERITABLE AGE OF MIRACLES.

"On the top of all this comes the prospect of synthetic food and atomic energy which promise to provide all the food and all the power that the heart of man may desire This is an age of high science and not of wild science but we are witnessing all the same, miracles and fairy tales stranger than any found in romance, realised with the aid of science."

NEAR EAST CRISIS.

SOLIDARITY OF MUSLIM FEELING.

DR. ANSARI'S OPTIMISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

Doctor Ansari, President of the last Khilafat Conference at Gaya, on his return to Delhi gave a long interview to a representative of the Associated Press on the present situation in the Near East, the breaking up of the Paris Conference and its effect on the future of Lausanne. From the beginning to end the Doctor manifested a spirit of serene optimism and emphatically denied that there were two sections of Muslim opinion in this country, the Moderate and the Extremists and asserted that they were all unanimous in their endorsement of the just demands of Turkey at the Conference. "The only difference between the so called right and left wing, if at all it is a difference,—is that although both have the same convictions, the one is prepared to sacrifice a great deal, while the other is satisfied by an emphatic expression of their opinion." He was not surprised at the results of the Paris Conference, for he never expected a satisfactory agreement on the reparation question between the two nations on either side of the English channel.

BRITAIN'S SELFISHNESS.

The solidarity of the Allies in respect of either reparations or the Angora demands was a misnomer for which the direct financial need of France and the greed for the possession of oil wells of Mosul were alone responsible. M. Briand had ever been anxious to regain the 25 per cent. claim of France over the Mosul oil wells and supported Turkey probably on the understanding that once Turkey regained the oil wells she would keep her sovereign rights and sell the wells to the highest bid which France was ready to make. Great Britain had already three oil centres under her control and it would be detrimental to the interests of other nations if she obtained more. The Lausanne Conference, he thought, was doomed to failure so long as Britain was selfishly obstinate. "The result of such a failure, he said "will either bring about a great world war or stalemate in which every nation would keep itself ready and fully armed awaiting the golden opportunity. Europe is not prepared to plunge itself into another bloody war. In either case Turkey is not the loser.

In the event of a war the Mussalmans of India would be fully justified in giving effect to their resolutions passed at the last Khilafat Conference and there would be no hesitation about it. Lord Curzon is diplomatically bringing various obstacles such as the question of minorities etc. only to balance Turkish claims and to coerce the Turks to give up their claim over Mosul. This the Turkish brain has already well discerned and therefore would not be deceived by it. The Straits question is another problem bristling with difficulties in which the Balkan States and Russia will play a great part."

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Referring to the suggestion made in some quarters that the change of ministry in England was not unfavourable to the Turks, the Delhi leader laughed and said that the change of Ministry did not mean any change in the policy of the British foreign office which was, as before, dominated by the ex-Viceroy of India. To expect Lord Curzon to change his views was like expecting Muslim loyalty to the Church of St. Paul. The Doctor finally expressed that the Lausanne Conference after removing the sand was now going into bedrock questions on which there was bound to be disagreement and if Great Britain fostered such an anti-Turkish attitude it would be her own detriment.

DRAFT OF STRAITS CONVENTION.

RUSSIANS NOT INVITED TO TAKE PART

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A Lausanne message states that the Russian delegation yesterday addressed to the President of the Conference a verbal note complaining that they had not been invited to take part in the elaboration of the draft of the Straits convention, which the Russian delegation understood was being proceeded with, and requesting requisite participation.

The Russian delegation repudiates any responsibility for check which it says the labours of the Straits Commission may otherwise suffer.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Sir Claude Hill, Director General of the League of Red Cross Societies and Dr. Peters, Hon. Secretary of China Central Committee of the American Red Cross who are now on tour in India will arrive in Madras on Friday 12th.

Sir P. Sivaswami Iyer, who was India's representative at the League of Nations returns to Bombay by s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind about the 25th instant.

(Continued from column 6).

propaganda which is now all the more incumbent since the Congress have passed resolution meant for other nations in respect of repudiation of the debts. World opinion is a great factor and is particularly to be respected and valued by real lovers of true democracy. Mahatma's Gospel is of universal brotherhood and, therefore, requires preaching all over the world. The right of preaching is earned by practice. Thus the most important thing is action. Before I finish, I shall touch an immediate field of action. The marriage season is in swing in certain areas and will be in swing in more areas a fortnight hence. The marriage season brings about large sales of foreign cloth and fineries. The lieutenants of Mahatma must immediately turn their attention to this field.

AFTER GAYA.

CONTRIBUTED.

The writer whose leader in the "Hindu" was quoted in the "Chronicle" of 5th January either does not know his mind or is still living in the period that ended with the Treaty of Sevres. If an old man viz. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya pleaded for his views as those of an old man, we are glad to find an older man viz. Mr. Viziaraghavachariar cheering the young privates of Mahatmaji to stand by their principles and asking them not to flinch merely because some distinguished Indians differed from them. He cited the case of a regiment being led by a private to victory. The majority in the Congress have thus the benediction of the oldest Congressman, the hero of many wars and many sears. It is cheering to find that these oldage experience and distinction arguments have been smashed by the G.O.M. of Salem and may I say—India. But they are still weighty with the leader-writer of the Hindu who is so upset over the formation of the Das Nehru Patel Party that he goes to the length of characterising the majority decision as "scoring the advice of leaders." The writer after making this assumption asks the majority to prove that they did not do so for the mere pleasure of insubordination, clearly implying the further charge of insubordination. The writer apparently does not recognise the meaning of a real democracy and exposes the mentality of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar who asked whether the Congress was going to achieve solidarity by the "rule of the majority." He forgot that what could not be achieved by the majority could, a fortiori, not be achieved by the tyranny of the minority." The leader writer argues we cannot afford a succession of lost leaders. Surely the leaders who choose not to lead can be afforded to be lost when we have afforded to lose Mahatma, Lala Lajpatrai, Jitendralal Banerjee, Shankaracharya and the six Mahomedan Martyrs of the Karachi case including Alli Brothers who were taken away by the Government. May it not at the same time be asked whether it is not insubordination on the part of leaders to refuse to lead except on their terms?

The Associated Press cabling from Madras on 4th January reports the following utterance of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: "there was a clear determination on the part of all that they should not be parties to the working out of a resolution on civil disobedience *if meant seriously*". (italics mine). Considering this utterance side by side with the manipulation by Sjt. Das to suit his ends of the Congress not passing at once a resolution in favour of immediate Civil Disobedience on the lines of the Khilafat Conference, one can understand the mentality of the pro-Council party whether it takes that real name or puts on the grandoise title that has been advertised. These are the leaders in the opinion of the writer in the "Hindu" and C. Rajagopalachariar,, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Mozzam Ali, Dr. Ansari, Rajendra Prasad, Brijkishore and the leaders "such as they are."

There is, however, one idea in the article quoted that cannot be too much emphasised: "On the victorious majority and on its leaders a peculiar onerous responsibility rests They have to translate their faith into action." (I have omitted the offensive part.) Let it be recognised by the majority who have got to *do* that the Council controversy is for them dead. The Pro-Council minority has, of course, got nothing to do beyond noise and obstruction. That is their right and ought to be allowed them. Mahatma always insisted on our having a robust spirit to tolerate the use of such rights by the minorities. An examination of figures may here be interesting. In the Special Session at Calcutta, the voting was roughly ninehundred to eighteen hundred: at Gaya the voting was roughly the same. A fact may be added: the majority has been maintained in tact in spite of all the leaders of the minority being present and those of the majority being considerably reduced. The majority know their position which they must hereafter consolidate by *acts* in the main. The minority may be allowed to do their propaganda of *talk*. The majority must propagandise by *work*. The majority need not trouble themselves with the vituperation that may daily vomitted by the pens and tongues of the pro-Council minority. If need be, the wordy propaganda may be taken up in September or October. During the eight or nine months that intervene, let the pro-Council Party spend themselves.

The majority party must take work in both hands. They are the followers of Mahatma and must obey all the injunctions of the Mahatma. The very first of them is "Resist not evil but improve thyself." Every follower of the Mahatma must, therefore, tolerate all the abuse coming from the pro-Council Party and must not retaliate. Then there is the second injunction viz. of absolute equality and brotherhood of all workers whether leaders or follwer. Those that live in the pre Mahatma Epoch cannot understand this injunction, but every follower of the Mahatma has to understand and realise it. These two injunctions go to the making up of the mind and are, therefore, mentioned foremost and explicit. These are the pivotal injunctions because their realisation will stop all waste of energy caused by retaliation will never allow the want of leaders being felt. Every soldier will know that whenever called upon he has to fill a place of responsibility or—in other words—leadership. With the mind so made up, the majority have to work up the programme, enrolling Congress members, collecting Funds, encouragement of spinning and weaving, popularising Khaddar bringing the depressed to ourselves, throwing all foreign cloth out of use etc. No attempt is here made to exhaust Congressmen's activities.

The majority have also to undertake foreign

(Continued in column 5).

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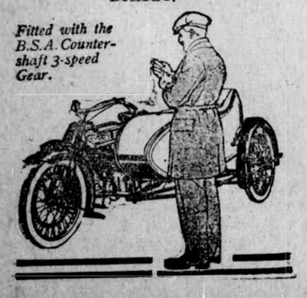

THE EXPOSITION AT GOA

Mr. B. P. Khambatta, writes:—

It is said, I do not know with what justification, that the efficacy of a pilgrimage is heightened in propertion to the hardships encountered in making it. If that is so, each one of the thousands of pilgrims who visit the shrine of St. Francis Xavier at Goa, will have acquired peculiar merit, for the whole journey from its hopeful inception right down to the bitter end is so full of troubles as to mark almost the limit of human endurance.

On Wednesday the 27th December, I left home with three friends who were as keen as myself to visit the shrine of the great Apostle. We arrived at Bellard Pier two hours before starting time, hoping thus to secure good seats. But our hearts sank when we saw the huge crowd that had already preceded us on board. The very dock gates were still blocked with a solid wedge of shouting, struggling men who, in their hurry to get through, impeded their own progress and that of others. We managed somehow to reach the feet of the gangway, where we had another tussle trying to get on board. We succeed at last and cast about loking in vain for the least little space on deck where we might deposit ourselves and our scanty luggage. After much perseverance and a lot of manouvring with our feet and elbows, we secured a precarious perch on the taffrail, whence we watched the antics of a pair of gaunt old buffaloes, that, in spite of all the coaxing, cajoling, pushing and blind-folding of their desperate owners, refused to come on board, no doubt considering it below their dignity to travel in the company of mere man.

The scene on deck was well-nigh indescribable. Packages piled high on one another littred the whole place. The more selfish among the passangers had spread out their rugs and mattresses on the deck to mark out their little domain onboard. Men shouted, women shrieked, and children wailed aloud. At last the shrill cry of the siren rose into the air. A mementary hush fell on the crowd, and next moment the deck coolies began to remove the gangway from the ship's side to the musical refrain of "Yalee," "Yalee." With another prolonged hoot, and much clatter of chains and machinery, the vessel began to move. Soon we had left the harbour and were speeding along the east to the south. Things settled down bit and the evening wore into night, a night of great discomfort. In the early morning we sighted the east of Goa, and had an exciting race with another steamer bound fo the same port. We touched the pier first thus landing two hours earlier than we shou otherwise have done. The getting on board was bad enough, but the getting off was te times worse. We carried our own luggag and just in the act of quitting, has to undergo a meck medical examination at the hand of a doctor who pretended to feel each man' pulse as he marched past. We got safel through this ordial, and prepared to tackl the customs officials. People were runnin about like caged beasts, and so were we, until a dear old ayah told us when, where, an for what payment, we could get our luggag cleared. This we affected somehow, havin our things examined and turned topsy-turvy and all our luggage chalk-marked. Anyhow there we were on the road, out of the clutche of the port officials, it is true, but feelin very much lost and disheartened. The Portuguese officials, we discovered throughou our stay, as regards politeness, whether the natives of the place or to foreigners never erred on the side of excess. For thi we thanked them duly, not audibly of course but in our heart of hearts.

At Panjim began the second chapter our woes. After half-an-hour's search for rooms, we were back in the street again, the hotel charges were too exorbitant suit our slender resources. I do not kno what we should have done, had not an old friend of ours appeared on the scene at th moment, and led us to the Hotel Republic where he gave us the room which he and his companions had just vacated. Here we left our traps and started at once for Velha Go or Old Goa in a motor car which we secure with some difficulty. Within a quarter-of-an-hour we stood in sight of the grand ol church of Bom Jesus, where, in a shrine silver and gold, rest, miraculously preserved as they say, the mortal remains of the gre apostle. The big stone courtyard in fron of the building was fenced off from th road by a wooden railing. A vast concours of people of all ages and both sexes throng ed round the two small gates through whic admission could be gained on presenting ticket. These that were too eager to get were mercilessly pushed back by the polic who betrayed plenty of zeal in the discharg of their duties. We spent the whole morn ing from ten in vainly trying to secure entry. At one we retired diskusted crest-fallen. On making another attempt at three o'clock, we managed, with the hel of a co-religionist, after much pushing an struggling and elbowing, to effect an entry into the court-yard. At the door of the church stood a sentry with a naked bayonet fixed to his musket. His person was not half as imposing as his weapon, but he seemed keenly conscious of his own dignity. At the farthest end, facing us, stood a highly alter or carved wood, newly gilt, so that it appeared to be made of solid gold. In front of it, upon a raised platform, and under a beautiful canopy, reposed the body of the saint the head, feet, and hands being quite exposed. As each pilgrim marched up, h dropped his offering into a big bowl which was full of coins of all denominations, and went reverently up the steps, where a priest assisted him or her to kiss the feet, while a sepoy quickly helped him down. We performed this ceremony in our turn, and by four o'clock were out in the road again. Here another hour was spent in inspecting the booths and stalls that had been erected there for the comfort and amusement of the visitors. The stall-keepers did not seem to be doing a very brisk trade. A great majority of the worshippers were too poor, and had already spent too much money to throw away any more on costly food or strong drink. Most of these dealers will therefore lose, as they deserve to.

Having seen the two or three other deserted churches which still wear an air of majesty in their desolation, we returned to Panjim in the evening, greatly relieved. For another two hours we rambled through the lonely streets. At one of the street squares we came upon the local casino, where a lot of men, evidently from Bombay, were catering to the gambling instincts of the populace. We staked a few annas and won as many more, which we invested in cold drinks. After that we had a hunt round for our hotel, and in the course of our labyrinthine wanderings came upon some others who also had lost their bearings. At first we imagined in our fright that the hotel had left its moorings, but we found it ultimately in the same old spot. That night was in sharp contrast with the one that was to follow. For there being nothing to see in New Goa, we resolved to leave it the very next morning.

If the coming had been enough, the going back was worse. Wishing to profit by our previous experience, we resolved to be on board at ten. But our expectations all miscarried when, after jestling and negotiating through the crowd, we succeeded in getting into the dock area, it was only to learn that no more passports would be issued. This was bad news to us, for without a passport, which cost eight annas each, no one could get on board. We made up our minds, passports or no passports, not to be baulked in our attempt to leave the town there and then. Accordingly, after half an hour, we stood on the deck of our steamer, having dodged past five burly officials. Ye gods! what a seething, struggling, swaying, and abusing mass of humanity met our eyes! There was hardly room enough to stand. There we stood, over a thousand of us, for nearly three hours, until the ship saw fit to move. Then we decided at all hazards to look out for better seats. And we did find them too, among the crew's quarters, which we were thus the first to invade. From this point of vantage we could survey all around us. The vessel had certainly seen better days. Moreover, it was not meant for night traffic. Everything about it was very dirty, crew and all. The former washed themselves and their garments on the open decks. The privies were extremely filthy, some had door that would not shut. Many of the passengers, especially those on the upper deck, were cut off from them. And when night came on, people squeezed themselves into odd nooks and crannies. All longed for the morning and a sight of Bombay. When in the early dawn we saw the long line of lights stretching in a semi-circle over the dark waters, we could have jumped for joy, had our cramped limbs allowed us that pleasure. We set feet in Bombay, having experienced all the horrid sensations of a nightmare on board.

Yea! thou ship on whom I have conferred this nameless notoriety! Thou wast not to blame for the evils that were heaped upon the thousand and more luckless souls that thou didst bear across the seas. Methinks thou now shouldst seek repose in merited oblivion. Yet man's greed will have it otherwise, and thou must rack thy creaking joints in many a weary voyage ere thou art handed over to the spoiler's hand. Still dost thou deserve my thanks for having borne me through the harrowing night, and saved me from the dread infection that would have broken out, hadst thou delayed another night. May peace soon come to thee venerable ship!

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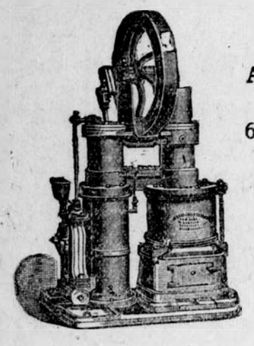

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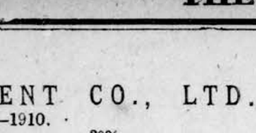

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